THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,750—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
21st Sept.	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
26th „	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	......	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	... ..	..

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	......	–
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	–
8th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	* ARCADIA	7000	......	..
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	..
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	......	..
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	..
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750
To London via Trieste	„ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
To London via Trieste	„ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
To London via Trieste	„ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6850	E. Taraborchia	8th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kasara	1195	Tours.	19th Sept.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	20th Sept.	‡ 3 a. m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	23rd Sept.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 19th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 28th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
17th September, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
*Merton Hall	4327	....	...	..	3 Oct.
City of Benares	6973	......	21 Sept.	..	11 „
City of Calcutta	7630	....	27 „	..	17 „
City of Paris	9232	19 Sept.	9/10 Oct.	...	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7475	28 „	21 „	..	9 „
*Newby Hall	4388	5 Oct.	29 „	..	19 „
City of Glasgow	6529	16 „	7/8 Nov.	...	28 „
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	16 „	..	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	23 „	..	13 „
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	...	21 „
City of Lahore	6875	30 „	23 „	..	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	1913 2/3 Jan.	..	25 „

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
Somali	2355	Kasch	17th Sept. 1912.
a President	3310	Schutt	2nd Oct. 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th August, 1912.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
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ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

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BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

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Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Bombay
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Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
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Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

" Quality remains when dreams of price are lost :
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY !

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

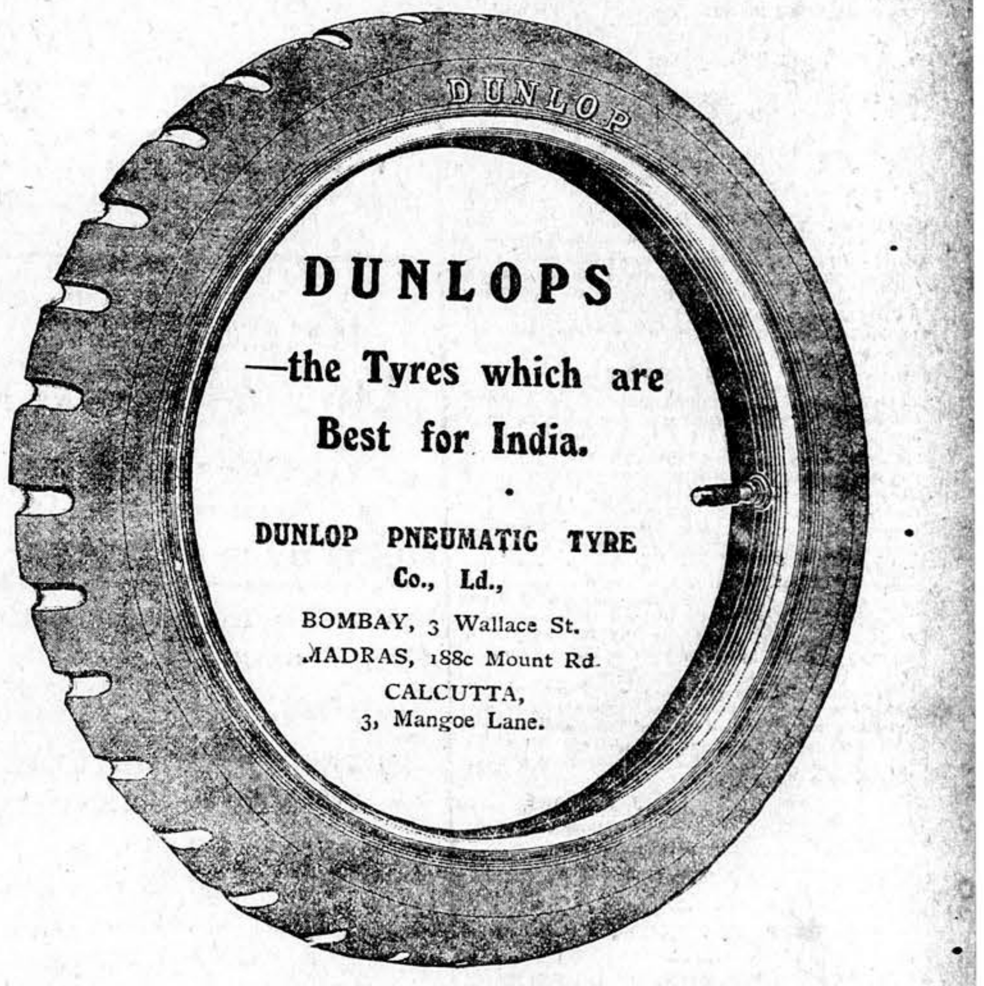
By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



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—the Tyres which are Best for India.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS, 188c Mount Rd.
CALCUTTA,
3, Mangoe Lane.

BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre
IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

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From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURADAS ROWJI a firm.......... Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. JAVERVAHU widow of DAYAL KHIMJI.
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the executors of the last will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI deceased and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of April 1910 the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY the 8th day of October, 1912, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga Road Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2983 and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji on the north partly by the Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji and partly by the Dharamshala of Bhowcar caste, on the South by the Dharamshala of Motchee (Shoe makers) Community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff's abovenamed at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF DOWN RACE SPECIAL ON TUESDAY 17TH SEPTEMBER 1912.

AS on TUESDAY 17th September, 1912 the first race after Lunch starts at 3 p.m. The Down Race Special on that date only will leave Bombay at 11 A. M. and arrive Poona at 2-45 P. M.

W. ALEXANDER,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th September, 1912.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [16TH SEPT. 1912

On account of the Hindu holiday, the markets were closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

The share market to-day ruled very steady for both coal and jute shares though the week opened with somewhat less activity than usual. In coal shares Bansra were done at 12-8, the same price as Saturday; Industry at 15-12 and 15-8 against 16 on Saturday; New Manbhooms at 23, an advance of twelve annas; North West 26-8, an advance of eight annas; Phularitand at 5-12 and 5-14, a decrease of four annas; Sudreadis at 6-4, a decrease of two annas; Ranigunge at 19-10, a decrease of four annas.

In jute Belvedere (ordinary) at 116 showed an advance of eight annas and other shares changed hands at the last day's prices.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

FORBES—Sept. 3, at Plaisance, Mussoorie, Thomas T Forbes, Barrister-at-Law of Mussoorie and Lucknow, aged 76 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsi Khordasal.
Cricket: Quadrangular match final: Parsis vs. Moslems. Second Day.
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art.—Distribution of prizes by H. E. the Governor and exhibition of work of students:
Harwood League Tournament: Y. M. C. A. vs. Byculla Mechanics Institute, Cooperage 5-30.
Poona Closed Meeting.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "People are naturally so honest that they seldom think they have to live up to it."—New York Press.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

Two step	Julie	Joyce
Valse	Decembre	Godin
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll
Serenata		Braga
Gavotte	Wedding Bells	Rimmer
Dance	The Grasshoppers	Bucalossi
Selection	The Thistle	Myddleton
Patrol	The Wee Macgreegor	Amers

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Iranian Association, Mr. D. M. Madon, M.A., LL. B., will deliver a public lecture at the F. C. Institute Hall, on Friday, September 20th, at 6-15 pm. (S.T.), on "Theosophy viewed from the Zoroastrian Standpoint—the Essentials of Theosophy."

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Animated Gazette is not being shown in this week's programme, owing to its non-receipt by the mail. Messrs Pathe's local agency assume that the parcel missed the mail. The Excelsior Management are however showing in its place an interesting film representing the birds and animals of Brazil, which is a nice substitute, though it must be admitted that the Gazette is much missed by the audience, to whom it is now a standing dish. The laughter-producing items are the "What every mother does," and "The good hunting dog, which elicit appreciation in rounds of applause. But the gem of the programme is the "Bread Carrier," acted by a leading company of Parisian artists, who emphasise all the sensational effects that the author has given to the plot. As stated in the review on Saturday last, the story includes all the essentials of a stirring drama, which had held the attention of the spectators, the only disappointment being that it is not longer: for when the end is reached, there is a longing for more.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 17th Sept., 1912.

518. All Recruits of "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters Council Road, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m., until further orders.

Dress.—Mufti.

II.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 18th Instant at 7-30 a m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

III.—"A" and "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7-30 a. m.

519. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 17th Sept., 1912.

1. There will be no Drill at the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 17th instant, owing to a Public Holiday.

2. Members are kindly requested to draw their saddlery from Head-Quarters Council Road, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 17th Sept., 1912.

205. Parades, No. 1 and 2 Cos.—Parades will be held as under at the Head Quarters at 9-30 p. m.

No. 1 Company, Wednesday, the 18th September 1912; No. 2 Company, Thursday, the 19th September 1912. All this season's recruits must attend these parades.

Subject:—Sections 84 and 93 to 96 Infantry Training 1911 and Lecture on 15 pdr Gun.

208 Parades E E Coy—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Thursday 19th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

209. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company.

No 1481 Gunner W T Mills.

196. Clothing—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at New Head quarters for White Uniform. All helmets Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Head-quarters, with owner's name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. T. LAMBERT, Capt., B. V. A.,
Offg Adjutant, B. V. A.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th Sept. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowd for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	......	...	...
Teheran ...	16	12	45 p.m.	2	12
Suez.........	16	2	10 p.m.	...	50

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can only be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11)

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret language (i e., code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish islands. (31-7-12.)

As great portion of Ottoman telegraph lines are interrupted due to recent earthquake correspondence with Europe via Turkey is subject to great delay (14-8-12).

Communication Foochow-Toipeh (Formosa) interrupted. Telegrams for island of Formosa will be sent via Japan at same rates as for Japan. (5-9-12).

EN PASSANT.

THE shroffs of Poona seem terribly concerned about the immediate future of officers of the British Army who, it seems, are in danger of losing them as friends in need and adversity owing to the recent ruling of judges of several Presidency High Courts that any order of attachment of salaries by Civil Courts are invalid. When kinsfolk fail and familiar friends have forgotten these respected gentlemen claim to step in to save the officer from official or social distress. In the same breath the somewhat specious apprehension is held out that in default of ability to attach salary resource can be had to valuables in the shape of home, kit, horses and person. It is evident from reading between the lines of the memorial submitted to Government on the matter that it has been a very simple thing for officers, whose credit is stopped by recognised Army agents and bankers, to get money from shroffs whether on the strength of the "high sense of duty" (referred to in the text) alone, or backed up by assurance indissoluble from family interest centred in the hard-up officer, or, again, that in the end the compunction that would prompt a refusal of additional help from British firms would be as water on a duck's back where a Marwari money lender was concerned who would first go for the salary and than for everything else he could lay his hand on.

The average British officer, in the first days of service at any rate, is nothing if not a sportsman, a qualification that covers now and again a multitude of defects. It is a well recognised truism that he cannot live on the paltry salary allotted to him by his paternal Government, which is not unfrequently less than that of many of his entertainers cooks, half that of his tailor, and, from beginning to end, paltry in comparison to allocations to his fellow countrymen who come out in the Civil Service. So that if he has no private source of income he must begin his life either in an undignified attempt to make both ends meet, a position that would be unbearable, if not impossible, in some regiments, or chance everything to vie with credit with his colleagues. It is under the latter conditions that the prosperity of the shroff is assured. Were he the only creditor it might not matter, but his services are mainly requisitioned when the so-called "debts of honour" have to be met, while the tradesman's bill is too often relegated to quite a different consideration. The memorial concludes with numerous reasons why Government should meet them in the desire to make salary amenable to attachment, the sting, however, being in the veiled threat of necessary recourse to graver measures, by which one may understand that in all probability there will be sitting up for some officers at an early date.

It is well understood that America (U. S. A.) affects a feeling akin to pity at the devotion to Free Trade of a large section of Britons, which exposes to the dumping process an ever-increasing variety of goods, many being of the class in which the U. K. held at one time a monopoly. The most recent illustration of the defect might seem to obtain in the cheap motor car trade which, according to an article in the "Daily Express" of a few weeks back, has within three years expanded from a value of imports, £121,420 to £592,264. Exports to the U. S. on the other hand have retrograded about 89 per cent. In addition to the importation of complete cars the three years under review show that an increase from £24,800 to £2,66,578 is recorded for parts of cars which are erected on their arrival in England. A cutting down of prices does not, however, point to cheap wages. In the industries, upon which the manufacture of motor cars depend, salaries range from 50 shillings to over £8 per week. The representative of English automobile engineering, Mr. Brewer, is the special authority quoted and it would seem that he returns Home fully converted to the American system with its superexcellent plants of automatic machinery, and, what seems greatly to the point, the absence of Trade Unionism, in its more objectionable forms, among workers. In America nothing prevents a manufacturer from picking up a man from the streets for instruction in a particular line which he can follow and make good money for all time. There were, it is said, specialists, some putting shafts in, others adjusting pistons, while (one factory is quoted) 417, made up of 300 skilled men, 67 pupils, and 50 labourers, were assembling engines at the rate of 350 a day.

The eminent Canadian Premier was, it is stated, asked at a meeting in Newcastle if it was true that certain papers in the Dominion, commonly advertised when notifying a vacancy for employment that "No Englishman need apply." He replied somewhat guardedly that there was certainly no general desire among Canadians to slight the imported Briton, but he hinted that those who were unprepared to accept the existing conditions, under which the country was run, would be out of place. It does not require much intelligence to read between the lines in the position inferred, especially when one has in view the idiosyncrasies of a large number of our countrymen which would utterly unfit them for any pioneer requirements, and, with regard to the few attempts that have been made by some-time residents of India to settle down in the Colonies and which proved delusive to a degree,—one concludes that a sojourn in the East is perhaps as bad an apprenticeship as could exist for the serious taking up of colonising responsibilities.

The insular prejudice of the average Briton going straight from Home, (I am not quite sure that the application cannot be even confined to Englishmen who assuredly possess less adaptibility than the Scot or Irishman),—is a less bar than the second nature developed in that worthy after a few years life in India including as it does the many elements of ease and luxury which must be abandoned at one fell swoop when he enters upon the life of the settler in the white man's country. Very attractive are the advertisements, over signatures of such men of standing and eminence as Ministers of Agriculture, which set out the practically unabsorbable fertility of the several Colonies so prominent in the eye of to-day, all as much of a dream as the Pole unless the man is possessed in more than an average degree of initiative, physical strength, patience, skill and capital. Alberta, Ontario, Vancouver, and the Australasian Colonies hold out in the abstract every conceivable facility for settlers. Probably to the man at home Canada generally would most appeal, for in case of irremediable failure a few days run will bring him home again. Yet emigrants to these districts up to a few years ago were made up in the main of folk from the United States and from the Continent of Europe. To the Anglo-Indian with a leaning to a Colonial home the Australasian Districts probably take first thought. And any actual practical experience, like that recorded in the correspondence to the "Gazette" of the 12 the instant, will have a tendency to divert contemplation to experiment more especially as the names mentioned seem substantial sponsors. A man with a moderate capital and growing sons should have no hesitation in attempting a new, if somewhat arduous, career, for, as far as India and its services are concerned, prospects lessen every year and the Anglo-Indian had better risk a position where there is some dignity and independence to acceptation of a glorified existence of servility which any but the "heaven born" must find inevitable as the years go on.

Many of us are familiar with the story of the "goalla" who, to increase the supply of milk, gave a squeeze alternately to a saturated rag hanging over the "lotah" as he extracted the genuine article from his cow. It is reported that a milkman of Paris has been caught redhanded with an analogous contrivance after evading the authorities for a considerable time. Many, apparently, had watched him milk his cows whose milk shewed a variable abnormal proportion of water but to no purpose. Then an inspector came on the scene with intuitive faculties, or, who might have learnt of the Indian legend, and discovered that the suspect was a one handed milker, but (he had located the cow in a good light for the occasion) that the other hand was fidgetting about his waist. He stopped the proceedings and opened the man's waistcoat where he discovered a rubber receptacle with tubes which in the the bending attitude allowed water to squirt into the pail. One would be indeed optimistic if he imagined that casual detection of tricks of this nature would mean a permanent improvement of our daily supply. If the vendor delivers unadulterated milk to your door in Bombay, the domestic will juggle with it unless a most careful watch is kept, a contingency impossible in the majority of establishments. At a time when the market is at all normal the condensed milk of commerce pans out somewhat cheaper than the fresh supply, especially in Bombay. But, as a result of apprehensions from milk during the recent cholera scare the extra demand for the imported article put up its price considerably. And rumour goes on to state that the commodity was virtually cornered by one enterprising firm of bazar renown for several weeks.

LE TATILLON.

KARACHI NOTES.

After the August Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 13.

By way of letting us down gently after the August week, Colonel Grayfoot I. M. S., got up a fancy dress dance on August 26 in aid of the Civil Hospital. The event proved a great success. The Gymkhana in which the dance was held, was very prettily decorated with numbers of fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns and with flags and bunting and large palm leaves. Colonel Grayfoot kindly consented to give two prizes—one to the best dress worn by a spinster which was not to have cost more than Rs. 15; the other for the most artistically arranged supper table. Miss Doris Stephen carried off the costume prize, her dress representing a flag. The idea was very cleverly carried out in black satin and silver tissue and the effect was most becoming and realistic. Miss Hearson ran the winner very close, appearing as a cracker in a dress of crinkled paper with water colour sketches of events which had taken place in the recently concluded week.

Mrs. Bower carried off the prize for the most effectively arranged supper table. The decoration was carried out with green chiffon, pink ribbon and roses. Miss Lang's "Union Jack table" was also a very pretty one.

GOLF.

Golf is receiving a lot of attention just now and a number of "pots" await the best and steadiest players. The ladies played off for the Gold Medal recently and Mrs. Sangster just managed to win the coveted distinction from Mrs. Newman, the rest being some way behind. On the opening day Mrs. Newman played an excellent round of 41 to Mrs. Sangster's 45. The second nine holes, however, Mrs. Sangter improved to 44 and Mrs. Newman took 49 with the result stated. The following were the scores:—

Mrs Sangster ...	45	+44	=89
Mrs Newman ...	41	+49	=90
Mrs Taylor	47	+52	=99
Mrs Hodgert ...	51	+48	=99
Mrs Murray ...	53	+54	=107
Mrs Cocke	49	+64	=111
Miss Lang	58	+54	=112

The Ladies Gold Medal was followed by the Pritchard Cup Competition for the men and brought a record entry. Mr. J. Carnegie was the winner with an excellent score of 81 minus 4. The following were the first nineteen. Altogether forty-four competed.

Mr J Carnegie ...	81	— 4	=77
Mr A W Walker ...	90	—12	=78
Mr R A Robertson ...	92	—14	=78
Mr J C Kinloch ...	84	— 4	=80
Major Sangster ...	86	— 4	=82
Mr C Fawcett ...	96	—14	=82
Captain Davis ...	83	Scr	=83
Mr J H Fyfe ...	95	—12	=83
Mr S K Lupton ...	95	—10	=85
Mr C H Penny ...	97	—12	=85
Mr J A Robertson ...	99	—14	=85
Mr L Brachi ...	88	— 2	=86
Mr T J Mackenzie ...	95	— 8	=87
Major Burt... ...	97	—10	=87
Mr H L Newman ...	92	— 4	=88
Mr T M Downie ...	100	—12	=88
Major Hingston ...	104	—16	=88
Mr J Adamson ...	89	Scr	=89
Mr F Hearson ...	93	— 4	=89

Finally, on Thursday and Friday last, the men had the honour of playing for the Leap Year Cup, presented by the lady golfers of Karachi. The conditions were 18 holes match play against "bogey" under handicap (9 holes on the men's links and 9 holes on the ladies' links). The entries numbered 42 and much excitement prevailed towards the close. For a long time Major Sangster appeared to be a likely winner until Mr. Baxter coming in on the second day with a splendid score of 5 up on the ladies links, just topped the Major and carried off the handsome cup, which was handed to him on behalf of the ladies, by Mrs. T. J. Stephen. The scores of the competitors who were either square with or up on, bogey, are given below:—

	Handicap.		
Mr J B Baxter ...	6	+ 4	4 up
Major Sangster ...	2	+ 1	3 up
Mr L Brachi... ...	1	+ 1	2 up
Mr H L French ...	2	+ 1	2 up
Mr R A Robertson ...	5	+ 3	2 up
Mr O Turton... ...	5	+ 3	2 up
Mr Y C Kinloch ...	1	+ 1	1 up
Mr R H Young ...	3	+ 2	1 up
Mr J Adamson ...		Scr	all square
Mr R Backhouse ...	2	+ 2	all square
Captain Taylor ...	5	+ 3	all square

CRICKET.

An all day twelve a side-match was recently played between a team representing the Merchants, Bankers and Brokers and one representing the rest. The Rest batted first and kept the Merchants in the field until 4 p. m. scoring 207 to which West 59, Ludlow 65, and Geary 37 were the principal contributors. The Merchants, Bankers and Brokers then went in and were finally disposed of for 177 with seven minutes to spare, leaving the rest victorious by 30 runs. Waite 53, and Harris 29 carried off the batting honours for the Merchants' side while Colonel Price was the most successful bowler of the day. Travers was not fit enough to play, but I am glad to hear he has gone down to Bombay to assist the Presidency.

VARIA.

Mr. W. H. Lucas I. C. S. who has been acting Commissoner for the last three months in the absence of Mr. Younghusband I. C. S., C. S. I., on leave in Kashmir, has now handed back the reins of office and gone to England on short leave.

The Sind Club Autumn Billiard Handicap Tournament was played off during August, the final between Mr. Van Wyngaarden (+80) and Mr. Petrie (+40) being down for decision on the 31st. Mr. Van Wyngaarden's capabilities were evidently not realised to the full by the handicapping committee, for he came through somewhat easily and won in the final by 35 in spite of being below form in that game.

Karachi is sorry and glad at the same time as a result of the news that Mr. Gibson I. C. S., has been transferred to Poona to act as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

Colonel Ree, I.M.S., our P. M. O., has been transferred to Umballa and Colonel Grayfoot, I.M.S., our Civil Surgeon has also been transferred.

Recently several ladies were invited by the Parsi ladies to meet them at tennis on the Parsi Gymkhana courts. Friendly games were played and perhaps a formal match may be arranged at a future date.

The Cowen Costume Comedy Company have been giving some very excellent performances here on the lines of the well known "Follies" at home. If the Company goes to Bombay I recommend their show to those who are in doubt.

MURDER OF A PARSI.

Mysterious Affair at Billimora.

Our Billimora correspondent informs us that on the morning of the 11th inst., a Parsi was found lying on the public road, near Gandevi toll-house, in an unconscious state. The body was recognised as that of Nusserwanji Cooverji, a man of no occupation, and he was removed to the Government Dispensary, where his wounds were dressed. After about an hour, however, the man succumbed to his injuries.

It transpires that Nusserwanji and his friend Jamsetji Limboovala, neither of whom had means of livelihood, had daily created disturbances in a particular street at night and on the night previous to the alleged murder, Jamsetji was taken to the Police Chowkey for having created a disturbance with a police sepoy. The police are instituting searching inquiries into the matter and as a result have taken into custody, Laloobhai Surbhai, Havildar Goolab Anvar, and Kaloo Goolab.

The body of the deceased was handed over to his relatives, after a Coroner jury had found that death was due to blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

Large Decrease in Rainfall in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Rainfall has increased in Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula, but elsewhere no appreciable rain has been reported. The largest amounts are:—Negapatam, one inch; Cuddapah two, Chittaldurg, one inch and a half; Maymyo, Slipper Island, one; Tavoy, two; Victoria Point, four, and Port Blair, one inch and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	52·23	52·30	52·62	48·41
Monday, 16th Sept	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	52·23	52·30	52·62	48·41
Same date last year.........	52·39	55·15	55·78	45·77

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 15.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	48·82	60·28	48·11

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 12th Sept.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
0	00	56	87

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	93·3	78·8	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	102·3	71·5	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	97·9	67·4	0·02	13·99
Lahore	102·9	70·7	...	10·29
Sirsa	98·3	75·5	...	10·51
Ambala	95·5	70·9	...	25·74
Delhi	98·0	75·3	...	27·71
Agra	94·5	74·0	...	21·64
Mainpuri	91·3	73·6	...	29·01
Jhansi	92·0	73·5	...	27·37
Cawnpore	93·7	77·9	...	26·91
Allahabad	92·6	73·5	...	25·52
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	84·0	77·0	...	3·17
Ajmer	90·1	75·2	...	12·77
Jaipur	94·2	70·6	...	27·99
Kotah	92·6	72·6	...	23·58
Bhuj	91·0	72·0	...	20·08
Dwarka	...	...	...	...
Veraval	85·1	74·3	...	27·66
Rajkot	89·6	62·3	...	31·49
Bhavnagar Para	92·0	?	...	39·00
Surat	88·9	74·1	...	52·70
Ahmedabad	90·6	73·7	...	38·21
Deesa	89·3	71·4	...	21·35
Neemuch	86·9	66·0	...	22·61
Indore	87·6	65·6	...	25·19
Jubbulpore	88·3	70·3	...	38·33
Saugor	88·3	68·6	...	28·88
Hoshangabad	89·6	70·4	...	32·79
Khandwa	91·2	70·1	...	13·88
Akola	94·7	73·1	...	17·38
Amraoti	91·8	70·3	...	18·40
Nagpur	91·6	70·3	...	42·53
Chanda	90·5	72·5	...	45·70
Raipur	88·7	74·6	...	42·43
BOMBAY	87·1	77·4	...	48·41
Ratnagiri	86·8	75·4	...	85·04
Mormugao	86·0	77·2	...	87·16
Karwar	84·2	77·0	...	88·02
Malegaon	93·4	67·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	88·6	68·5	...	6·79
Poona	89·5	67·8	...	12·76
Sholapur	85·3	72·1	...	9·16
Bijapur	90·2	74·3	...	5·71
Belgaum	85·3	66·5	...	58·94
Aurangabad	87·4	68·7	...	14·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	72·2	...	30·12
Hyderabad	88·8	75·2	...	16·57
Mangalore	85·3	75·3	...	121·94
Calicut	84·3	76·1	...	107·89
Cochin	85·2	74·2	...	89·61
Colombo	88·5	74·5	...	26·53
Masulipatam	92·3	78·2	...	26·99
Bellary	95·0	70·3	0·35	7·04
Cuddapah	98·2	?	1·93	9·57
Madras	95·5	76·0	...	9·39
Bangalore	81·3	65·3	0·78	16·79
Coimbatore	86·4	70·3	...	7·68
Trichinopoly	94·1	75·3	...	6·45
Negapatam	95·7	72·7	1·17	5·35

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS; 16th SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well so far. Food-grains require rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Requires continuous fine weather. Toria sowings continue.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton plants suffering from hot wind. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Continues sometimes cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want more rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the north Punjab; the minimum is in defect at Multan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderatey clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in defect except in south Hyderabad. Maximum temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum is above normal at normal at Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to fairly heavy in the Madras Deccan and Mysore. In south-east Madras, Negapatam reports 1·17" of rain. Over the rest of the reporting area weather has been rainless.

Local rain is likely in the Madras Deccan and Mysore; some showers in south-east Madras, the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and possibly in Malabar.

PRACTICAL ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mothers who are anxious about the artificial feeding of their infants need worry no more.

There is no longer any doubt as to what is the best thing for babies, next to human milk.

A new food element has been discovered which is actually the vital part of mother's milk.

Babies thrive on it as perfectly as if they were breast-fed.

The scientific name of this substance is *soluble milk-albumin*.

When mixed with diluted animal milk—such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk, or goat's milk—it is the same as healthy mother's milk, both in nourishing power and digestibility.

It is being produced on a large scale, and is now obtainable under the name of Albulactin.

AS NOURISHING AS MOTHER'S MILK.

Enthusiastic letters are pouring in every day from doctors and parents who have used it.

The British Medical Journal, the official organ of the British Medical Association, says: "Albulactin has been used extensively for many months past at the large children's hospitals in London, and an English physician of high repute speaks very definitely of the value of Albulactin as a result of practical tests . . .

"Reports indicate that by the use of Albulactin the milk-albumin contents of diluted milk could be made identical with mother's milk."

It is this identity with human milk which makes Albulactin so much better for babies than any other food.

They get from Albulactin-treated animal milk about six times more of that vital body-building nourishment which Nature herself has provided for their growth, health and strength.

AS DIGESTIBLE AS MOTHER'S MILK.

Infants fed on Albulactin-treated milk never have wind, vomiting, diarrhœa or other digestive troubles produced by other methods of feeding.

Mrs. Hart, 10, Cantonments, Amritsar, Punjab, writes: "Your Albulactin is truly wonderful. My little son constantly suffered from digestive troubles and diarrhœa, causing me no little anxiety. On reading your pamphlet I was so interested that I decided to give Albulactin a trial. You will hardly believe me when I say that his weight perceptibly increased from the outset at the rate of 1 lb. per week while Albulactin was given. At seven months he turned the scale at 17 lbs., thus exceeding your chart weight by ½-lb. My little son is now happy and contented. He is neither fat nor flabby, but, on the other hand, finely developed. I am exceedingly grateful for all Albulactin has done, and am recommending it to my friends."

SEND FOR A FREE BOOK.

Every mother who cannot feed her baby should at once buy a bottle of Albulactin, which is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars. She should also write, mentioning this paper, for a Free Guide to infant feeding and management, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

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Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

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Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

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It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Sample free on application with half anna.
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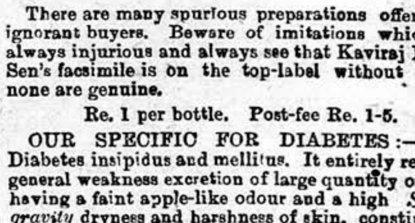

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The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like small of breath sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

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Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL
For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept, 323." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia 2480 tons, Captain G Belsito, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Madrid 3,134 tons, Capt in F Snow, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Company's steamer Sofala 3,436 tons Captain F Le Moth will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Kt Templar, 4,671 tons, Captain A fl Bellett, sailed on Monday for Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Strathgarry 2840 tons Captain A C Noll arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Cairdd 10th August with ballast.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain C R King arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Busreh, 7th September via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S N Co's steamer Cleopatra 2129 tons Captain N Chersich, arrived here on Sunday from Trieste 1st September with a general cargo and passengers

The steamer Strathlenvn. 2845 tons Captain P Brown arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Bunbury 24th August with a cargo of sleepers.

The steamer Canadian Transport, 2653 tons Captain W P Ballantine arrived here on Sunday from Cardiff via Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The P and O Company's steamer Assaye, 4339 tons, Captain W Cockman, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, 27th August, via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa 951 tons Captain H. Manley, sailed on Monday for Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	Troopship
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr D H Gibsone	Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 16.

Abana	2709	Rutledge	W & A Graham & Co
Australind	3526	Hunter	T Morrison and Co
Assaye	4339	Cockman	P & O Co
Brazilians	2438	Snow	G Cotton & Co
Banc	3714	Poter	P & O Co
Beme	1899	Younger	Shaw Wallace & Co
Bankura	1904	Whytehead	M M & Co
Canadian Transport	2653	Ballantine	T Jewandas
Edith	1815	Beeching	J Mackintosh & Co
Gallia	455	Suleman	N F...N F.... J M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	13-8 ...B Lang
Gedding Court	2495	Gleghorn	A Yule & Co
Heim	758	Sormsen	Bangkok ..... F Campbell & Co
Kola	510	Elten	M M & Co
Lawoe	1817	Brewing	Arab Steamers Ld
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Bisaldar	3091	Toms	T M & Co
Urlana	3383	Pratt	M M & Co
Wardha	2552	Walsh	Calcutta ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Madrid	3124	Snow	Calcutta		K N & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull	24-9	J Finlay & Co
C&R Thistletor	2583	Beauchant	D kirk		R A Willis
D&E Sofala	3436	Lemoth	Calcutta	15-9	M M & Co
F Rijsbergen	2395	Burge			T M and Co
H Somali	1615	Kosh	Durban		A Strandes & Co
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	Kobe		N. Y Kaisha
M Torsdal	2299	Oilsen			T M & Co
M Delta	4780	Martin	S'ghai	25-9	P & O Co
O Hieslyside	2518	Johnson	Philadelphia		R A Willis
P Kandefels	3604	Wittenburg			W & A G & Co
Q Alavi	2324	Gray			Bo & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia	3269	Kinnaird	L'pool		W & A G & Co
4 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
6 Ostmark	4331	Peter	Hamburg	28-9	W & A G & Co
7 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong		R Line
8 Thistleban	2559	Stavely	Port Said	20-9	Ralli Bros
10&11 Arcadia	3514	Barcham	London		P & O Co
15 Strathgarry	2840	Neill	Philadelphia	22-9	R A Willis
16 Kasara	505	King	Busreh	19-9	M M & Co

Offside N

Welsh Prince	3218	Hodson	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Assaye	Cockman	S'ghai, Aug 27

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Kt Templar	Billett	Karachi
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer Ischia, Belsito, for Hongkong.
„ City of Madrid, Snow, for Calcutta.
„ Sofala, Moth, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Strathgarry, for Philadelphia.
„ Heim, for Bangkok, &c.
„ Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Cleopatra, for Trieste, &c.
„ Rinaldo, for Hull.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Coy's steamer India left Hongkong at 1 p m on the 14th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer President left Mombasa for Bombay on the 14th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 16.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—2,684 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Welsh Prince s—1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rijsbergin s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID, for order.

Thistleban s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—632 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sept.				
17 m	3 27	26 4	m 9 7	20 6
	12 58 a	24 10	9 13 a	17 9
18 m	4 26	25 3	m 10 26	21 7
	3 41 a	23 8	10 10 a	18 10
19 m	5 49 a	24 7	m 0 48 a	21 11
	4 46 a	22 9	11 37 a	19 7
20 m	7 52	24 8	2 21 a	21 4
	6 54 a	22 5		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.		Sunrise		Sunset
„ 17 (Tuesday)	„	6h 27m	„	6h 40m
„ 18 (Wednesday)	„	6h 27m	„	6h 39m
„ 19 (Thursday)	„	6h 27m	„	6h 39m
„ 20 (Friday)	„	6h 27m	„	6h 38m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Sept. 18th, 1h. 24·7m. p. m. Full Moon, 26th 5h. 4·2m. p.m. Last Quarter, Oct. 4th, 2h. 18·1m. a.m. New Moon, 10th, 7h. 10·6m. p.m.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of „ The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from he manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 17th Sept., 1912.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE progress made in local self-government in India is indicated in the newly-issued volume of the Statistics of British India relating to Local Funds. The report does not pretend to show the degree of interest taken in their work by the members of specific municipalities or boards, which is probably a matter for provincial governments rather than that of India. But it reflects the amount of interest taken in local self-government by India generally and the number of men who voluntarily give their services towards the public weal. There are at present, it seems, 715 municipalities in British India, containing a local resident population of nearly seventeen million people within their limits, whilst the number of local boards is 196 district boards with 520 local boards subordinate to them, having 216 millions of people within their jurisdiction. The seventeen millions within municipal limits represent seven per cent. of the total population of British India and we find that of the stated municipalities 539 had a population of less than twenty thousand. The population resident within municipal limits as compared with the total population of the province is largest in Bombay where it amounts to nearly twelve per cent. Excluding British Baluchistan, the percentage is lowest in Eastern Bengal and Assam where it amounts to only two per cent. In the other provinces the population within municipal limits varies from six to ten per cent. of the total population, the average size of the municipalities ranging from about 14,000 in Eastern Bengal and Assam to nearly 42,000 in Madras. In the choice of representatives on these municipalities the elective principle is year by year increasingly resorted to until now forty-nine per cent. are elected members; ex-officio members being fourteen and nominated members thirty-seven per cent. In the cities of Bombay, Madras and Rangoon elected members are in a majority and in Calcutta fifty per cent. No members are elected in the North-West Frontier Province or British Baluchistan and apparently no desire prevails amongst the people to work without pay, while they number only fourteen per cent. in Burmese municipalities, with the exception of Rangoon. Non-official members, however, in all municipalities outnumber official members by about four to one, whilst in Bombay city no less that ninety-one per cent. are non-official—eighty seven per cent. of the members of all municipalities being Indians. In the Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and in the municipalities of the Bombay Presidency more than ninty-three per cent. are Indians.

We are told nothing in this return as to the number of boards dissolved or of those whose functions have been temporarily suspended. That would, of course, be beyond the province of the particular volume, whose object is to show the amount of public funds they administer and how. But it would serve to show how varied is the activity of interest evinced by members, especially if the attendances of those members were also published and even commented upon. Taking the number of municipalities and the proportion of Indians it appears on the face of it that public interest in self-government is rapidly on the increase. Sentimentally such is the fact, but taking regularity of attendance and efficiency of administration into account, progress has not been so marked as would seem to be the case. Generally speaking the municipalities do satisfactory work, but there are many exceptions and the bulk of them have very much to learn and many lessons to apply. Fortunately with the exception of the four great cities, the revenue they administer is small. Thirteen have the handling of five lakhs a year each, whilst the average of all municipalities outside the four cities does not exceed Rs. 57,000. Octroi is the chief source of income in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay—excluding Bombay city, but in the four cities and provinces, not mentioned above, municipal taxes, especially those on houses and land, provide the greater part of the municipal income, and the general incidence of taxation ranges from Re. 1.03 in Coorg to Rs. 12.39 per head of the population in Rangoon, Bombay being second highest with Rs. 10.78, Calcutta Rs. 8.15 and Madras Rs. 3.24.

Notified areas—towns and bazaars with a population of under ten thousand—which are not fitted for the full responsibilities of municipal government, but which required organised measures for sanitary and other matters, number 189, of which 102 are in the Punjab. As to the local boards, it may be explained that in each district there is a board with two or more local boards subordinate to it, whilst in three provinces there are also union committees or panchayets. Excluding the union committees to which the elective principle has not been applied, the members of the boards number 16,446 of whom 5,679—equal to 34 per cent.—are elected. The elected members in Madras are to be found only on district boards and the number 632 out of a total membership for district and local boards of 5,821. The boards are practically manned by Indians who constitute 92 per cent. of the whole, numbering 15,281 as compared with only 1,165 Europeans and Eurasians, only twenty-three per cent. on all boards being officials. The funds of these boards are supplied from provincial rates which they spend on roads and bridges, education, hospitals, dispensaries, voccination and sanitary purposes, to the total of Rs 468 lakhs per annum. Port Trusts are also included in the blue-book referred to, it being explained that the administration of the affairs of the larger ports is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose, and although they have wide powers their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. Except in Calcutta the elected members are fewer in number than the nominated members and at all the ports Europeans on the board largely outnumber others as their interests far outweigh those of Indians.

* * *

NEW JUMA MOSQUE AT BARODA. THE opening of the new Juma Masjid at Baroda by the Gaekwar the other day was a significant ceremony, for the Mahomedans were proud of the honour done them by their Hindu ruler in inaugurating their central place of worship in that city and declaring it open for the use of the faithful. This shows that the relations between the Mahomedans of Baroda State and their Mahratta prince are what they should be, those of cordiality and mutual esteem. The Mahomedans form only a small fraction, one-twelfth of the total population of the State; but care is taken to keep them contented and well affected to their Hindu rulers. In Gujarat, and especially in Kathiawar, there are many Native states either under Hindu or Mahomedan princes having subjects of both religions whose mutual relations are not always so happy as in Baroda, and to them the Gaekwar has set an excellent example by his personal presence on such a solemn occasion. But it must be said that enlightened as the present Gaekwar is and brought up in the tolerant way of the West, he is not the first by any means of his house to befriend Mahomedan subjects. His adoptive father Khande Rao Gaekwar, who ruled the state with shrewdness and ability fifty years ago, was equally enlightened in this matter and pleased the Mahomedans under him greatly by a genuine regard for their religion. In his case it was probably owing to honest belief in some traits of Mahomedanism, especially its veneration for "pirs" or holy men, many of whose shrines were rebuilt by him. He patronised the Mohurrum festival greatly as was indeed done by his predecessors. A little before his death in 1870, after a rule of fourteen years, he prepared a costly gift for Mahomet's tomb at Mecca in the shape of a large piece of cloth to be placed over it, embroidered with diamonds and other precious stones and pearls costing nearly a lakh of rupees. Death intervened before he could carry out his purpose of votive offering, and his successor, the ill-fated Malhar Rao, would not send it to Mecca but kept it among the regalia where it may be seen to this day. We believe it was on view at the recent Old Bombay Exhibition as a loan from the State. Baroda, before its conquest by the Marathas, belonged to the Mahomedans like the rest of Gujarat and was subject to the Mughals. But previous to the Mughals, when it was under its own Sultans of Gujarat, the Mahomedan religion flourished there in all its splendour. Forbes speaks in his Oriental Memoirs relating to the third quarter of the eighteenth century, of remains of Mahomedan mosques and splendid tombs embosombed in the Baroda groves and adding a sombre beauty to the scenery near the capital. One of these independent Sultans of Gujarat, Muzzafar II., who reigned in the early part of the sixteenth century, did much to beautify Baroda where he resided in the lifetime of his father, Sultan Mahomed Begarra, and added a splendid new quarter to it called Daulatabad, a suburb now mostly in ruins. Muzzafar was a pious Mahomedan and built a grand Jumma Mosque for the faithful about four centuries ago. Latterly it became delapidated and almost entirely disappeared till some time ago the Mahomedans of the city, who number a sixth of the population, roused poudly to rebuild it. The Gaekwar has himself subscribed twenty-five thousand rupees and countenanced the movement by his personal presence at the opening ceremony.

* * *

THE LIBERAL LABOUR SPLIT. EVEN if no great questions were stirring the public life of England just now, the remarkable cleavage in the coalition Government would be sufficient to keep political interest alive. The notable duel now proceeding between Liberalism and Labour is rapidly developing into one of the most astonishing political struggles of modern times, and the fact that when the Liberals and Labourites find themselves in the Commons they will probably vote together on the majority of debated matters adds to rather than detracts from the amazing character of the dispute. There is an intermediate aspect of course, for we have seen recently that no seat can be depended upon to survive the result of the cleavage. In the great majority of the by-elections where one side or the other has forced a three-cornered fight we have had the fable of the monkey and the cheese exemplified; and it is significant that this has been particularly the case in constituencies where Liberal majorities have seemingly been unlimited. Midlothian was the latest example. Now we are told that the Liberals propose to contest Mr. Keir Hardie's position as junior member for Merthyr Tydvill, while, retaliatory to the end, Labour has determined to ask for the Sowerby Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the Welsh constituency the Liberal-Labour majority at the last election was one of the biggest in the United Kingdom—well over 18,000 votes in fact—and in that case we do not think the cleavage can help the Unionists. But in the Yorkshire constituency it is different. Mr. J. W. Mellor always commanded majorities of over 2,000, since 1892 at any rate, and at the last election the present member, Mr. J. S. Higham was returned unopposed; but with the intervention of a Labour candidate Unionists looking forward from Midlothian and other notable victories will preen themselves with hope, and their optimism will be warranted.

* * *

SIR JOHN HEWETT. SIR JOHN HEWETT in handing over the Lieut.-Governorship of the United Provinces to Sir James Meston on Sunday, has relinquished the fascinating burden imposed on official life, and India is the loser. In the United Provinces Sir John followed a chief who stood for everything that was bureaucratic, but, adopting different methods, he achieved an equal, if not greater, measure of success. It is possible that, in years to come, his name will be most revered for the devoted and self-sacrificing manner in which he dealt with the great famine with which his province was afflicted a year or two after he assumed office, but he will also be remembered for the untiring energy he displayed in furthering industrial and agricultural interests. The effect of that wonderful conference, held at Naini Tal, nearly five years ago, over which he presided, will be seen for many years to come, and if the suggestions and proposals made then have not yet materialized fully, that is no fault of Sir John Hewett's. It is, perhaps, an open secret that he could have been the next Governor of Bombay, had he wished, but it is not surprising that, after thirty-five years of strenuous service in this country, he should prefer the leisure of retirement. At the same time it will be difficult to realize Sir John Hewett idle, nor do we believe he will remain idle. Already he has arranged to visit South Africa, and as the Union Government do seem inclined just now to treat the Indian problem with more reason it may be the mission of this brilliant and entirely sympathetic Indian administrator to show the way to a permanent settlement. We hope it will prove so.

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NAVAL BASE FOR EGYPT. IT is reported that the native communities of Egypt are much perturbed at the intention of the British Government to establish a naval base at Alexandria. It is viewed with no very pleasant eyes by any of the Egyptians, while, according to a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, in Nationalist quarters it has aroused a spirit of open hostility. Even amongst the advocates of moderate views, it is held to be wholly inconsistent with the Ottoman suzerainty over Egypt. In their view, it means that the British Government have decided to use the Egyptian ports as naval stations and docks for the fleet, a significant development of policy they contend, which places the British occupation on an entirely different footing from that laid down in all previous declarations by British Ministers on the subject. The rights of the Ottoman Government in Egypt, they say, do not permit of any other Power, no matter how important its interests in that country may be, seizing its ports and transforming them into naval stations. The Constantinople authorities are accordingly warned of the danger to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire that is involved in the move, and the Khedivial Government are called upon for an explanation of this sudden change in Great Britain's policy. It is, however, suspected in other quarters that Mr. Churchill's announcement must be the result of some agreement with Turkey, and that the situation now created may really mean Egypt's complete severance from Ottoman suzerainty and her eventual establishment as an independent Power closely allied to Great Britain with the present Khedive as king. All these rumours, of course, however exaggerated they may be, will have their effect further East. At the same time, impartial thought can hardly disagree that, after Britain has done so much for Egypt, and since she has so closly identified herself with Egyptian welfare, it is not unreasonable that she should take a step, which will be as important for Egyptian defence as for any Imperial defensive scheme.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE four additional 9.000 ton vessels. which Reuter informs us, have been ordered by the P. and O. Company, are intended, we understand, for the Calcutta trade. On each of these boats there will be accommodation for 150 passengers, but the tonnage is much smaller than that of the "M" class of P. and O, liners, hence it is not probable the new boats will be used as mail boats, though Reuter says they are chiefly intended for the Indian route.

MR. MONTAGUE BUTLER, Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Indian Services, will proceed Home by the mail steamer of the 5th of October next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Manœuvring under Adverse Conditions.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Wind and rain, rain and wind! Now and then sparse gleams of what might be sunshine if they would last, but only just enough to raise false hopes, and throw into darker semblance the swift succeeding rain clouds. Such has been the record of the month and few hopes are held out of any change for the better. In Bombay, at all events, you know what to expect from June to September, and you make up your mind to enjoy with equanimity and mudsports your 80 or 100 inches of rain, and even grumble if you are defrauded of your just quota of inches. But in England, there exists a tradition handed down from generation to generation that sometime in those months there is a summer. Whence the tradition arose, it is hard to say, for it is seldom supported by facts, last year being one of the isolated instances which serve to keep the tradition alive. There is much to be said for Horace Walpole's theory which he propounded a century and a half ago writing to a friend after two days' steady downpour. "Every summer one lives in a state of mutiny and murmur, and I have found the reason, it is because we affect to have a summer, and have no title to any such thing. Our poets learnt their trade of the Romans and so adopted the terms of their masters. They talk of sheady groves, purling streams, and cooling breezes, and we get sore throats and agues with attempting to realize these visions. Master Damon writes a song and invites Miss Chloe to enjoy the cool of the evening, and the deuce a bit have we any such thing as a cool evening. Zephyr is a north-east wind that makes Damon button up to the chin, and pinches Chloe's nose till it is red and blue, and then they cry "This is a bad summer, as if we ever had any other.'

Had Horace Walpole been writing this year he would have had two months instead of two days practically incessant rain to excuse his pessimisim. A large portion of East Anglia, including the north-eastern part of the area selected by the War Office for the army manœuvres next month, is under water, and southward to the borders of Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire the ground is sodden, and off the main roads in no condition for the wheeled transport of an army to work. What else could be expected after a rainfall equivalent to an average of a thousand tons of water an acre during the past week or so! So far as the men are concerned it matters little, except for the discomfort. When troops are as fit as those composing the divisions are after their regimental and brigade training, weather conditions have little or no effect on the hospital returns, but the movements of the supply columns are hampered, and the bills for damages, especially in the case of mounted troops run into larger figures than allowed for in the estimates based on normal conditions. Apart from the fact that with the ground in its present state the actual damage is likely to exceed that ordinarily occurring by the passage of large bodies of troops through an agricultural district, the farmers generally have had such a bad time with their crops, amounting in many cases to total loss, that it would not be human nature, if they did not try to get back a bit, and magnify the damages attributable to the troops. Sufficient care is not always exercised in the selection of the compensation officers, men being put into the job, who have shown themselves painfully ignorant of crops and values and not sufficiently careful in noting conditions before the arrival of the troops. Last year a corps bivouacked in apple orchards was charged for the total possible crop at rather over retail market price, the claim having been passed by and bearing the countersignature of the compensation officer. Luckily the commanding officer had "been there before," and had taken the precaution to go over the camping ground before his unit arrived. The crop had been gathered and the wheel-marks of the laden carts were still in evidence. But it was months before he succeeded in persuading the authorities that the compensation officer had been bamboozled by the astute apple-grower. Needless to say, the compensation officer was a town dweller and had been all his life, and had been content with viewing the bared orchards after the claim was made.

AVIATION TESTS.

The detailed results of the War Office Aviation Tests, which were concluded on the 27th, will not be published for some time until it has been posible to review carefully the lengthy reports which are being furnished. The net result, however, is disappointing. Nothing has been gained in the direction of obtaining a machine more suitable for military purposes than those already in use. It remains to be seen whether the German invention, to which I alluded last week, capable of remaining practically stationary at any desired point in its flight, comes in practice up to the claims of its inventor. It is said that it is constructed on principles not hitherto applied to aviation, and is equipped with two sets of motive apparatus, one a propeller to give it forward horizontal movement, and the other a set of four lateral planes or wings to lift it into the air. These planes, which are driven by three motors, developing 150 horse power each, are said to have sufficient power to lift the aeroplane direct from the ground into the air without the preliminary run required by all types at present in use. The planes or wings are constructed to expand or fold up automatically so as to expose a greater or smaller surface to resistance of the air according as the machine is rising or descending. By stopping the propeller, the pilot is enabled to remain stationary at any point for an indefinite time. Accommodation is provided for three persons in addition to the pilot. In speed it does not compare favourably with the present machines, as its maximum is 36 instead of over 70 miles an hour, but it climbs rapidly, being capable of attaining an altitude of 1,500 feet in three minutes. The "Tagliche Rundschau" to which I am indebted for these details draws an alluring picture of the future when aeroplanes of this description will be dropping explosives down the funnels of British Dreadnoughts in the German Ocean. Unless, however, there is a very considerable addition to their speed, these anticipations are to say the least a little previous; in fact, it may be doubted whether the advantages gained by the ability to remain stationary are equal to the disadvantages of the loss of speed either for purposes of offensive operations or reconnaissance. Doubtless the speed question will be solved later, but until it is, the new invention will not seriously compete with the types at present in use with European armies.

THE WAR AND ITS MISTAKES.

The latest, and in fact the only comprehensive account of the Italian operations in Tripoli is from the pen of the Chevalier Tullio Irace, and has just been published by Messrs. Murray and Co. That it should be one-sided is perhaps inevitable. It is practically the history of the campaign as the Italians wish it to be understood. The author has had at his disposal all the special information collected for the Italian newspapers, besides the diaries of the most authoritative witnesses of the principal incidents of the war on land and at sea; the descriptions are graphic, and the Chevalier makes the scenes he describes live and move before us, but the effect as a narrative is disappointing. The book is spoilt by ultra partisanship, and a constant effort to paint in the most glowing colours the justice of Italian action, the bravery of her troops, the tactical and strategical ability of those responsible for the direction of the operations and the benefits that must accrue to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica from her action. The Italian evidently regards his exploits in Tripoli as a sort of humanitarian crusade, pledged to preserve and foster the highest claims of civilisation. In this belief he looks forward to the future with invigorating confidence. The cold hard facts come out as we turn from the glowing pages of the Chevalier's book and trace the line that marks the limit of Italian occupation—hardly even effective occupation as yet. The Italians are in possession of a strip on the west of Tripoli, some 24 miles in length and eight miles in depth from the sea besides the isolated block houses of Bu Kamesh, and Sidi Said, on the East the towns of Khoms, Benghazi, and Derna, and the oasis of Marata define the Italian limits. The Turco-Arabs control all the rest nor would they be much affected were Italy to control the whole littoral. Their headquarters are at Aziza some 28 miles south of Tripoli, whilst Gharian, about 20 miles further south, is used as their base for the collection of supplies which come by the inland route from Tunisian territory via Dehibat, Nalut, Fessatun and Yefreen. So long as this route remains, the Turco Arab force has no cause to be anxious as regards supplies. It would seem that one of the earliest objectives after the occupation of the capital or better still simultaneously with that occupation should have been the seizure of Nalutto close that route of supply. Had this been done in addition to closing the possible Tripolitan landing places for supplies, neither Azizia or Gharian would have been tenable for long at all events the easiest and best line of communication for supplies would have been cut, and the Italians would have scored a point in the game which up to the present they have failed to do. As days and weeks roll by, the difficulty of a forward movement increases. The Turco-Arab organization has been steadily improved. Sidi Ahmed es Shereef, the chief of the Senussi has bestowed upon the cause his sanction. Formerly the relations between Constantinople and Kafra, the headquarters of the Shereef, were far from cordial, but since the outbreak of hostilities the ancient feud has been healed, and the Senussi, like the rest of the Tripolitan Arabs, are determined to present a united front to the common enemy. Any attempt now made to cut the line of communication with Tunis would be opposed in force, had it been made in the beginning there would have been comparatively little serious opposition, though the expeditionary force would doubtless have been harassed throughout the eighty miles march from Sidi Said, and it is particularly easy to harass a column that is encumbered by the unwieldy train of transport necessitated when water has to be carried in addition to the ordinary supplies and impedimenta of the troops. No attempt, however, was made. On arrival at Sidi Said, the Italians proceeded to entrench themselves and except for the operations on the Zanzar oasis have stuck severely to their entrenchments ever since. Entrench, entrench, entrench and preterea nihil.

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES.

In a recent letter I dealt with the inexplicable delay in the transporting and landing of the expeditionary force, by which with any European antagonist the initiative would have been surrendered into the hands of the enemy, and a review of the operations after landing shows the same reluctance to push forward, that characterised the earlier stages. Had the invaders pressed into the interior, the moment they landed there is little doubt that all the places which are now centres of the Turco-Arab resistance as far South as Jebel Gharian and Jebel Tarhuna would have fallen into their hands. The few Turkish regulars left to guard the province after the withdrawal of the greater part of the garrison to the Yemen could offer no resistance. It is known in fact, that they intended to make for the hills without disputing the possession of the plains. The Arabs on the seaboard were prepared to accept the situation, considering that the Sultan's rule had ended. The Arabs of the South had not had time to decide on their line of action. All was confusion—and the Italian opportunity—and before the Italians retrieve the consequences of their delays and immobility they will have learnt the truth so quaintly expressed by Bacon, "for occasion turneth a bald noddle after she hath presented her locks in front and no hold taken; or at least turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly which is hard to clasp." From a military point of view the effective occupation of Tripolitania by the Italians is still for the future and not even the immediate future, and the Chevalier Tulleo Irace is a little previous in regarding annexation on paper and effective occupation as synonymous terms, as it would appear he does from the way in which he writes of the Tripolitan future under Italian rule.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The report of the Pasteur Institute from the 1st of March, 1911, to the 29th of February, 1912, has been issued. The total number of patients treated again shows a marked increase, 940 against 827 of the previous year, in addition 128 persons came for advice, but were not treated in the Institute as they were not considered to run the risk of infection. Madras Presidency contributed 461 patients, Bombay 103, Burma 32, Ceylon 49, Malay 2, Coorg 4, the Nizam's Dominions 61, Mysore 161, Travancore 13, Cochin 16, Pudducottah 5, Kolhapur 15, Sangli 6. and French India, 12. one hundred and seventy-six of the 940 patients treated were bitten by animals, probably rabid; 203 cases by animals, which had run away and could not be traced, while 63 cases were of persons, who had come into contact with rabid animals. There were 16 instances, in which there was no evidence that the bitting animals suffered from rabies. Eleven officers of the British Army, 3 European officers of the Indian Army, 52 Eurasians and 784 Asiatics underwent treatment, of these 913 were supposed to have been bitten, licked or scratched by dogs, 16 by jackals, 3 by men, 5 by horses, 3 by monkeys. The total number of deaths occurred in less than 15 days before completing treatment, and five after the end of treatment,

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WRECKED.

Italian Proposal for Future of Tripoli.

INDEPENDENCE TO BE PROCLAIMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, SEPT. 16.

Trustworthy information has reached here rom Constantinople that the negotiations between Turkey and Italy with a view to peace ave been wrecked.

It is said that the Italian proposal was that he Porte should proclaim the independence of ripoli, Italy then settling her natives there.

The Ottoman delegates, it is reported, have eft Lausanne.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

It is reported in Constantinople that the nofficial peace negotiations which have been ecently in progress in Switzerland have been roken off.

ROME, SEPT. 16.

During the fighting in the Derna district he Italian artillery and rifles decimated strong ands of the enemy. Italian casualties were hree killed and ten wounded.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* commenting on the Balkan situation hopes that he anti-war elements will gain the upper hand. t expresses satisfaction that the Powers are orking in union to prevent a breach of the eace.

SALONIKA, SEPT. 16.

Agents of British, American and Hungarian ompanies at Cavalla have received threatening etters demanding large subscriptions to the unds of a Bulgarian revolutionary organisation.

HE FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

British Officers Decorated with the Legion.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Cross of Commander of the Legion Honour has been conferred upon General Vilson and the Cross of the Legion of Honour pon Colonel MacDonough and Major Farhar who all attended the French manœuvres.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Notable Movement towards an Imperial Meeting.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

A movement is on foot and is making proess to reciprocate the hospitality of Canada, outh Africa and Australia to the British ssociation. This means a great imperial meetg of the Association to which the leading ientists of the Colonies will be invited, but e present engagements of the Association, cluding an Australian one, prevent the eting being held till 1916.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

100 People Wounded and More Fighting Feared.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

There were altogether one hundred persons unded in the Belfast disturbances. Reprisals feared to-day. The military are confined their barracks.

UNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

Bill to Obviate Police Intervention.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The scenes in the Hungarian Chamber in ne, were recalled yesterday, by the announceent of Dr. Luckacs, the Hungarian Permier, at he will submit a Bill providing for meares, which will render police intervention in arliament unnecessary.

He intimated that the franchise will be of distinctly democratic character, giving the alists from twenty to thirty seats.

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A Reuter's message, dated Budapesth, June 4th ated :—

There were violent scenes in the Chamber of eputies to-day, following upon the action of Count isza in putting to the vote the second and third ading of the Army Bill in rapid succession and eclaring them carried. The uproar was such that ost Deputies were not aware that the Bill had assed the third reading. The sitting was then susended. On the resumption, the Opposition assailed ount Tisza with all manner of insults. The sitting as again suspended. Then sixty police entered the hamber and removed twenty-one Deputies, who ncluded the Opposition leader, M. Justh. The atter's son resisted violently. The rest went out uietly. Afterwards, Count Tisza again attempted o proceed with business, but was once more yelled own. The House was in a regular pendemonium.

HE "TALBOT" TOWED OFF.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 16.

The cruiser "Talbot" was towed off after being lightened to the extent of 150 tons.

EUCHARISTIO CONFERENCE

VIENNA, SEPT. 16.

The Eucharistic Conference concluded with a great religious procession through the streets, in which the Emperor Francis Joseph and other members of the Imperial family took part. The royal personages received an ovation from the crowds.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

CHEMNITZ, SEPT. 16.

The Social-Democratic Congress opened here in the presence of five hundred delegates. The "Dearness of food" figures prominently in the discussions.

BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

Notable Operations in East Anglia Yesterday.

AERIAL MACHINES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The recent fatalities among army aviators have aroused the controversy as to the safety of monoplanes. The majority of army and naval aviators apparently consider biplanes to be the safer machine and more suitable for military uses, especially as regards carrying quick firers, although they are admittedly slower than monoplanes.

There are contradictory rumours afloat as to the reported decision of the War Office not to employ monoplanes in the grand manœuvres which begin in East Anglia to-day.

Sixty thousand of all arms are engaged. The operations will take the form of an attempt to repel an invading force landed in Norfolk and advancing on London.

It is expected that a big battle will be fought in the vicinity of Cambridge.

The King arrives to-morrow. Lieut-General Sir Douglas Haig will command the invaders and Lieut-General Sir James Grierson the defenders.

LIBERAL—LABOUR SPLITS.

Sections of Workers' Strong Disapproval.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The results of three-cornered contests are causing concern among certain sections of the Labourites. Branches of the powerful Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have passed a resolution condemning the action of the Labour party in forcing such contests which are detrimental to the interests of the workers, and threatening to withdraw the support of parliamentary funds.

THE NEW YORK MURDER.

Romantic Arrest of "Wanted" Men.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16.

The arrest of "Gyp the Blood" and Lefty Lewis reads like a detective romance. The wives of the men were persistently shadowed, and telephone wires were tapped by the police. Indications pointed to the men being concealed in a room over a cinematograph show. The police smashed in the door, and entered with drawn revolvers. They found the "wanted" men taking tea with their wives. The men surrendered without resistance.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Objects of the Six-Power Group.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.

The *Journal des Debats*, in an article with regard to the loan reported to have been concluded between China and a London house, insists on the importance of France and Britain strictly observing the policy of the Six-Power Syndicate, which was formed, not for the purpose of giving a monopoly to certain groups, but of preventing China from receiving credit dangerous to herself and foreign lenders; also for the maintenance of harmonious relations with the various powers interested in the Far East.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Port Augusta-Kalgoorlie Railway Begun.

ADELAIDE, SEPT. 15.

Lord Denman, the Governor-General, to-day turned the first sod of the railway to be constructed between Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie.

The King sent a message emphasising the importance of this great national enterprise.

The Imperial Government telegraphed congratulations.

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An Australian paper of Aug. 31, contains the following:—

The itinerary in connection with the ceremony of turning the first sod of the trans-Australian railway by His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Denman) at Port Augusta, was made available to-day. A special train will leave Melbourne on September 12. In the same train with His Excellency will travel members of the Federal Parliament, Admiral Sir George King-Hall, and State Premiers. The party will be joined at Adelaide by members of the South Australian Parliament and the State Governor (Sir Day Bosanquet). The train will leave Adelaide on the night of September 13. At Terowie, a change will be made to the narrow gauge line, and that station will be left at 4 o'clock on the following morning, Port Augusta being reached at 11 a. m. The ceremony will take place at noon. It will be followed by a civic reception and banquet in the Town Hall. The party will leave Port Augusta on Sunday morning, September 15, and will arrive in Melbourne on the following Tuesday afternoon.

A B. I. FORTUNE.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The late Mr. Currie, ex-director of the British India Steam Navigation Company, left £100,000.

AVIATION FATALITY.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 16.

Two aviators, Messrs Mestache and Gill, collided at a height of 75 ft., while racing here yesterday. They both fell to the ground, and Mr. Gill was killed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. steamer "Egypt" left here at 10 p.m. to-day for Bombay with the outward mails of the 6th instant.

BULLOCK-WORKMAN PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 16.

A telegram from Dras to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Mrs. Bullock Workman and party traversed the mountains between Kapulu and Karmang and crossed Gansela, which is 17,000 ft. high on the 8th Sept. They then descended on the Indus bank. All the members of the expedition are in good health.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Canadian Trades Unionists Demand Repeal.

THE QUEENSLAND BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Dominion Labour Congress at Toronto has passed a resolution in favour of the repeal of the Disputes Act.

It is contended that while compulsory conciliation is being attempted, employers are able to organise and meet an eventual strike.

This Act is frequently mentioned as the probable basis for impending legislation in Britain and Queensland. Trade Unionists, it is stated, are urging Mr. Asquith to request the Governor of Queensland not to consent to the Industrial Peace Bill which establishes Industrial Boards and makes strikes and lock-outs illegal without a compulsory conference and a secret ballot of employers and employees conducted by the boards.

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The Canadian Act referred to enjoins—but only in certain trades and industries—that no strike or lock-out shall occur until a Commissioner appointed under the Act has held a conference with the disputants. He afterwards submits a report and makes recommendations, but compulsion stops at this point and thereafter the employers or workers, or both may lock-out or strike as the case may be. It has been stated that this Act has prevented many labour crises in Canada.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Lieut. R. Wyllie, No. 79 Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 70 Co. Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut. Daly, No. 72 Company Heavy Battery, is appointed to No. 4 Mountain Battery, Murree Hills.

Major Hickley, 1st Batt, 3rd Gurkhas, has been selected to succeed Lieut. Col. Savage as commandant of that Battalion.

Capt. Gardner Waterman, 91st Batt, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to No. 1 Ammunition Column, Nowshera.

Lieut. C. F. Nation, R. E., is posted to military works, Lahore Division.

Capt. R. C. Alexander, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on the 9th of October on posting to No. 94 Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, Agra.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. G. W. Mathews, No. 52 Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, and 2nd-Lieut. Underhill, No. 57 Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, Pembroke Dock.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Capt. P. D. Stewart, 2nd Batt. Gordon Highlanders as Adjutant of the Scottish Horse Yeomanry Territorial Force.

Lieut. Col. Elton, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the 1st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery and will join at Edinburgh on the arrival of the brigade at Edinburgh from India.

The Government of India have ruled that the decision limiting the tenure of the appointment of Divisional Commanding Royal Engineers to three years' extensible to five years reckoned from the date of the first permanent appointment as such, is not applicable to a Royal Engineer Officer who has selected for continuous employment in the Military Works Services up to the age of 55 years with final removal therefrom at that age.

RANGOON, SEPT. 16.

Major J. G. Gill, R. A. M.C., arrived to-day from Madras as relief for Major G. B. Riddick, R. A. M.C., Specialist in Electrical Science of the Burma Division, Major Riddick will leave Maymyo on Saturday for Calcutta en route to Bombay where he will assume medical charg of the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" during her trip with details to England.

The following details leave for Madras on Friday and embark on R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" a Bombay on October 2nd for England:—Sergt.-Major and Gunner of No. 60 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, 15 non-commissioned officers and men 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers; 22 non-commissioned officers and men, two women and three children of 2nd East Surrey Regiment, and 17 non-commissioned officers and men of 1st Border Regiment.

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SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

(By Lieut-General Sir John Woon, K.C.B.)

39th King George's Own Central India Horse.—Major W. D. Daunt, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble H. D. Napier c.m.g., peritted to retire.

Staff.—Captain C. J. M. Thornhill, 6th Jat Light Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major, 1st Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, vice Captain K. Henderson, granted leave.

39th King George's Own Central India Horse.—Major A S Capper, Squadron Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment vice Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble H. D. Napier c.m.g., permitted to retire.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.—Captain F. E. G. Talbot, Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment vice Lieut-Colonel P C Palin, appointed Commandant, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs and to remain seconded. Captain A W McRae Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem.

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92nd Punjabis.—Major W. W. F. C. Musgrave, 72nd Punjabis, on exchange with Major H. H. Harington, to be Double Company Commander.

Lieutenant R. M. Lamb, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer 3rd Class, Indore.

Lieutenant E. H. Ovens, 125th Napier's Rifles, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Captain R. W. Castle, No. 6 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant 4th Mountain Artillery Brigade in place of Major F. O. Wyatt, M. V. O., vacated on promotion.

Captain J. B. Egerton, 23rd Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Squadron Commander.

Lieut. H. R. Pelly, 89th Punjabis, has been appointed Station Staff Officer and Cantonment Magistrate vice Lieut. J. D. Crawford, 89th Punjabis, vacated.

Lieut. E. S. Woodward, 97th Deccan Infantry, has been appointed Quartermaster.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Captain G. E. Balston, R. H. A., for 15 days in India. 2nd-Lieut. A. Master, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, for 6 months, ex India: Major A.P.D.C. Stuart, 104th Rifles, for 1 year, ex India: Captain C. E. Foxmale, 92nd Punjabis, for 1 year, ex India: 2nd-Lieut. R. Belli-Bivar, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regiment, for 6 months ex India.

The following Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Lt-Colonel E. M. Jackson, 88th Carnatic Infantry, for 6 months, on Medical Certificate. Major R. C. Barry-Smith, 17th Cavalry, to 15th February 1913. Captains H. M. Alexander, Supply and Transport Corps, to 19th April 1913 A. G. Frere, 86th Carnatic Infantry, for 2 months, on Medical Certificate. H. L. Harkness, Supply and Transport Corps, for 6 months, on Medical Certificate, H. Lewis, 37th Lancers, to 23rd February 1913. Lieut. A. M. Daniels, 3rd Horse, for 4 months.

INDIAN SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Notable Lecture by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill.

OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill delivered an interesting address on "Co-operation in national work" at the Servants of India Society this morning. There were present, besides members the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar State, Principal Paranjpye and the Professors of the Fergusson College, Messrs. Apte, Kelkar and others. After dealing with Indian society in relation to self-government, and contrasting conditions obtaining here with those in England, Mr. Hill remarked that the processes in India and England have been diametrically opposite. In England spontaneous growth was gradually brought under centralised control. In India the exotic plant was placed in the soil not too well prepared beforehand. He emphasised the necessity of progress being at a rate justified by the advance and complimented the servants of India Society on their endeavours to raise the standard of the average man. In conclusion he said "officials will welcome any unofficial agency, like the Servants of India Society if only it will help towards inculcation of spirit of the self-help, sacrifice, and responsibility towards their fellow-citizens. The greater readiness to discuss matters frankly would tend to remove mutual suspicion."

An informal discussion followed in which Mr. Lalubhai and Mr. Kelkar took part.

In thanking Mr. Hill for his lecture Mr. Devadhar remarked that the principle of the Society's work was co-operation with all working agencies, Government being the biggest agency.

BAHARLU BRIGANDS.

Seizure of Custom House to be Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Official intimation has been received by the Persian Consul-General that Prince Farman, who was touring in Kordisthan where the Custom House was seized by Salar-ed-Dowleh and Mahammad Khan, is proceeding with a large number of troops composed of Bakhtiayaris, Mujahed and Armenians towards Kermanshah. It is believed that his presence at Kermanshah, when he arrives there will have a salutary effect and restore order and peace. The Governor-General of Fars, who was on a tour of inspection in the neighbourhood of Shiraz, is proceeding to Isphahan.

The Persian Consul-General has received an official communication to the effect that Amir Mofa Khan, Governor-General of Kirman, while returning to Kirman met a large number of Baharlu brigands with whom he had a sharp fight. About one hundred brigands were killed and a large quantity of stolen goods recovered.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Official Programme for the Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The official programme for the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 18th instant has been published.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam will move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the application of the law in force in the province of Delhi and for extension of other enactments thereto. He will also move for the suspension of the rules of business to take his Bill into consideration and the Bill will be passed. Mr. Ali Imam will also introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of the Administrator General

On the motion of Sir Reginald Craddock the Game Bill, Presidency Small Cause Court Bill, Indian Extradition Bill, Motor Vehicles Bill will be considered and passed. Indian Divorce Bill and Local Authorities Loan Bill will also be passed.

Mr. Madge will introduce a Bill to suppress the importation of foreign women for prostitution and to punish the importers.

Mr. Dadabhoy will introduce a Bill to make further provision for the protection of women and girls and other purposes.

Mr. Mudholkar will introduce a Bill to make better provision for protection of minor females.

A number of questions will also be asked and Mr. Walsh will take the oath of allegiance.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Sir John Hewett's Successor Gazetted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* is issued to-night: Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston K. C. S. I. received charge of the office of the Lieutenant Governer, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, from the Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, G. C. S. I., C. I.E. on the afternoon of 15th September, 1912.

MARWARI COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

Last afternoon Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, laid the foundation-stone of the first Marwari College in Calcutta. The Marwaris have raised nine lakhs of rupees for the purpose, out of which two lakhs have been spent in purchasing the land to be built upon, and two lakhs will be spent on the building. One special feature of the College will be the imparting of commercial education, such as tution how to manage a business, practical training in banking, how to float joint-stock companies and kindred subjects.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge returned from Chail this morning.

His Highness the Nizam and staff arrived to-day at Viceregal Lodge as the guests of Their Excellencies.

The Hon'ble Col. and Mrs. Pinhey arrived to-day at Viceregal Lodge as the guests of Their Excellencies.

His Excellency the Viceroy presided at a meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

TRANSFER OF STATE POWERS.

People's Savings.

SAFEGUARDING FLOCKS AND HERDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, SEPT. 2.

That the Federal Government in their referenda proposals sought an excessive grant of powers by the States to the Commonwealth, the people of Australia decided by their negative replies to the questions submitted. That, nevertheless, the authority of the Commonwealth is too limited for effective industrial and anti-trust legislation is generally acknowledged even by the stoutest champions of State rights. What the electors clearly objected to was a comprehensive amendment of the Constitution which, by giving the Commonwealth supreme and unconditional control over, labour, industry, and employment, trade and commerce in their local as well as national aspects, would reverse the basic principle of the Federal compact, and tend to the transformation of union into unification. Further writes the "Adelaide Chronicle," there was strong opposition to the concession of power under which any industry might be nationalised by a party vote in Parliament without a demonstration that it had assumed the form of an injurious monopoly. The real needs of the case would be met by a definite extension of Commonwealth jurisdiction in relation to the control and management of companies and trusts, and such a revision of Sub-clause 35 of section 51 of the Constitutions with reference to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of inter-State industrial disputes, as to make the Federal authority paramount in the reconciliation of conflicting awards by State tribunals. If the Federal Government, in renewing the referenda appeal next year, would be content to submit moderate and rational claims of this character, they might fairly hope for success. It is understood, however, that the substance of the referenda will be the same as on the last occasion, and that the only lesson learned from experience is that which points to the necessity for dividing and separately presenting the issues, so that the electors will not, as before, be driven to the alternative of accepting all or nothing.

Meanwhile certain of the State Governments —that of Victoria being especially prominent in this connection—still cling to the idea that the need for constitutional amendment may be obviated by a voluntary grant of powers under Sub-clause 37 of section 51 of the Constitution, which confers on the Federal Parliament power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to "matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred or which afterwards adopt the law." Under this provision it is proposed to give the Commonwealth increased powers to deal with labour and employment and combinations and monopolies; and as South Australia was not represented at the Premiers' Conference in January last, at which this matter was considered, the Premier and the Attorney-General are going to confer with Victorian Ministers on September 7, in order to determine what the attitude of this State shall be. At the first blush the scheme for a voluntary surrender of powers appears attractive. It was originally suggested by Mr. Deakin, who while strongly opposed to any under weakening of State authority recognises that the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth in several directions is inconveniently circumscribed. The employment of subclause 37 to meet the requirements of the situation is, however, open to a number of objections, some of which are likely to prove fatal. Obviously, as Federal law on such subjects as industrial disputes and monopolistic combinations should apply to the whole Commonwealth, it would be necessary for all the States to agree on a uniform plan of surrender. But this, involving the passage of exactly the same Bill by half a dozen different State Parliaments, and its acceptance exactly as passed by the Federal Legislature, is probably impracticable. The few Ministers who attended the Premiers' Conference in January last, could not agree on the terms of such a measure. How much less likely would it be that twelve Houses would pass a Bill in the same form, even if the initial difficulty of getting half a dozen State Ministries to agree on the provisions of the measure were overcome? One party is dominant in four of the State Legislatures, and another in the remaining two; but even Parliaments of the same party color could not be expected to deal with the Bill in precisely the same way.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

Among the many evidence of the prosperous times which this State has been experiencing for some years past, the Savings Bank returns must be accorded a conspicuous place. The report and balance-sheet for the twelve months ended June 30 last show that the period was one of increased activity, and that the institution continues, to fill a most useful place in the life of the community. More than 50 per cent. of the population have accounts with the bank. It is a remarkable circumstance that no fewer than 30,141 depositors, or an increase of 1,575 for the year, have allowed their accounts to remain without additions or withdrawals for so long a term that they have forfeited their claim for further interest the money, which aggregates over £17,000, having been paid to the depositors unclaimed funds in accordance with section 36 of the Savings Bank Act of 1875. This section provides that any account not operated upon, either by additions or withdrawals for a period of seven years and upwards, except in the case of minors, may be balanced and closed. The depositor is, of course, entitled to recover the amount standing in his name, but without the addition of interest after the date on which the account was transferred to the unclaimed fund. There were 192,847 interest bearing accounts and during the year 582,157 deposits and 399,525 withdrawals were made which represented 3,272 transactions a day. A substantial increase of £693,787 is recorded in the deposits, which aggregated £5,172,433, while the withdrawals totalled £4,605,041, or £544,881 more than in the previous twelve months. The amount standing to credit including £8,100 in the children's penny division on June 30, was £8,524,577, and the average amount to each depositor £42 12-9, an increase of £1 6-10, on the previous year.

During recent years a larger proportion of the people have made use of the Savings Bank in South Australia than in any other Australian State. In 1910-11 the ratio was 528 per each 1,000 inhabitants as compared with an average for the Commonwealth of 362. No doubt the inclusion of the school banks in the Federal official returns placed this State and Western Australia at an advantage in this connection but even without this addition the percentage of depositors to population would be much higher in South Australia than in any of the other States. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Savings Bank represents the entire thrift of the community. Friendly societies, insurance and building societies, and Government stock afford convenient facilities which are readily availed of. In a large measure the Savings Bank is utilised as a means of making provision to meet special demands rather than for permanent investments. The ready manner in which money may be paid in or withdrawn as needed accounts in part for the popularity of the institution, and the confidence the public have in the efficient management is well expressed by the extent to which it is useless. What the effect of the Commonwealth competition will be remained to be seen but the economy with which the bank is worked, as tried and proved during the 64 years of its existence will not be easily excelled.

SAFEGUARDING FLOCKS AND HERDS.

Sir Lancelot Stirling introduced a matter of great importance to the producers of the State, when, a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society on Wednesday, he asked for an expression of opinion on the question of veterinary assistance for country centres. The Government were about to put in operation a scheme for the tuition of farmers, but this was hopelessly inadequate when compared with the scheme of subsidised veterinary officers as recommended by the previous Government. He compared the details of the two schemes, to the great disadvantage of the one being adopted, and moved the ollowing resolution :—"That this council is of opinion that the scheme proposed by the Government to provide only for the teaching of the elements of veterinary science to the farmers will not suffice to afford any substantial assistance for the prevention of those losses among stock which form such a tax on the resources of farmers and stockowners; and that this council therefore believes that the establishment of veterinary districts and the temporary assistance of qualified veterinary-surgeons under regulations as to fees and duties, will more efficiently meet the requirements of farmers and stockowners. Mr Alick J. Murray, in seconding the motion, referred to the ravages of contagious diseases in England. He showed how immense losses had resulted from recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease there, and argued that more skilled veterinary assistance was desirable in South Australia as a means of affording greater protection. Mr. W. Reynell said he had more experience with stock than with stocks of wine. He had often been astonished at the fact that the wealthy pastoral industry, which was the backbone of the country, had practically only a small safeguard against the introduction of contagious animal diseases, while the smaller class of vignerons had established a reserve of £9,000 as a means of fighting the dreaded phylloxera. The Northern Territory might be regarded as a door for the entrance of contagious diseases from the East, where there were many evils of the epidemic class. Such diseases might be introduced by a circus or from vessels dealing in cattle trade with the Eastern islands. (Mr. Murray—"And the hides comes back") More veterinary assistance would be invaluable in recognising and stamping out diseases before they could spread. Action in this matter was not in the interests of a class, as healthy flocks. and herds were essential in the interests of every person in the States Sir Lancelot Stirling pointed out that the scheme of subsidised veterinary officers, is propounded would cost, only £1,000 each year for the first three years and then diminishing amounts annually. The motion was carried unanimously and it was decided that the council should wait upon the Minister of Agriculture as a deputation to outline their views on the subject.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

A new Commonwealth constitution for the Young Australia National Party has been drafted by Mr. J. B. Steel, president of the party. The policy of the body, said the president yesterday, was that no party in Australia had a right to advocate unification unless prepared with a policy that would give two things to the people of Australia—(1) National safety, and (2) industrial peace. In Australia to-day neither the Liberal nor Labour Parties had shown the least evidence of being in possession of the beginning of the knowledge necessary to ensure either of those two things. The Young Australia National Party intended going to the country, in both the Federal and State elections, with a policy that would give to the workers all they earned, and would meet the most rabid Socialists, and also give capital security of tenure, making both strikes and lockouts impossible. They would also provide that the old age pensions of every unit of the population would take the form of the minimum wage of the particular industry in which he had been employed, so that it could be claimed as a right that the old age pension would be given without extra taxation on the people. The policy of the Party would conserve the interests of both capitalist and labourer. The exact methods by which this would be brought about would not yet be made known, but would be given to the public before long. The party did not want its ideas to be stolen by either the Liberal or Labour camps. That was why he was observing a certain amount of secrecy, and although not much was heard of the members they had branches all over Australia, and would probably surprise a good many people when they showed their hand at the next elections. They were working silently, but hard and in a carefully organised manner.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL DESIGNS.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Builders' and Contractors' Association on August 22, Mr. J Q Bruce, a member of the Institute of Architects, made a pointed reference to the attitude of the Federal authorities in regard to the designs for the Federal capital. He said when the question was first broached the Associated Institutes of Architects throughout the world held a conference in London, and a letter was forwarded to the proper authorities in Australia, asking who were to be the assessors of the plans. A reply was received that Mr. King O'Malley considered himself competent to judge the designs without outside aid. (Laughter). Correspondence followed, pointing out the absurdity of that position. He ventured to say that no man present that evening would claim to be expert in every branch of the building trade, and how much more did the fact stand out clearly and definitely that no one man could ever hope to adjudicate fairly on the plans for what was supposed to be the finest city in the world? What the Associated Institute of Architects proposed was that the plans should be judged by a board of prominent architects, hydraulic engineers, landscape gardeners, electrical engineers, and railway engineers, but Mr. O'Malley ignored those suggestions, and declared that he could judge the plans himself, and if they did not care to submit designs they could do the other thing. The consequence was that no architect of repute in Europe, America, or Australia had been induced to compete. The public would readily see what a huge farce the whole thing had been. They could only hope that the present Federal Ministry would go out of power before they had the opportunity to perpetuate the folly into which they had been led by Mr. O'Malley.

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Parsis' Excellent Start against the Moslems.

GREAT BATTING BY KANGA AND WARDEN.

THE Mahomedans made a remarkably fine start yesterday, in the concluding game in the quadrangular series against the Parsis, but later, allowed this to be nullified through their miserable fielding. The first Parsi wicket fell for a single run, and the second for eighteen; and then, or so it seemed to the spectators, because Warden and Kanga showed determination to offer a resistance to the bowling, the Moslems fell to pieces.

As a matter of fact they began badly, so to speak, before play started at all. Dawood Nensey won the toss, but decided to send his opponents to bat first. It seemed at the time, and seems now, an amazing mistake to have made, because the wicket, unlike last week, favoured the batsmen strongly. But even so, that mistake does not account altogether for the Parsis' fine score. Their innings, so far, has been an innings piled up with the assistance of missed catches. Elchidana was the first to escape, and then Kanga was dropped no fewer than four times, once before he had made thirty, again at 35, and at 50 he ought to have been stumped easily. He was once more dropped at 63 and later on, when he had passed his 100, received other lives. Salammudin missed Elchidana and dropped two of the catches offered by Kanga. Then, too, Warden was missed once.

After luncheon, however, the Moslems did better, and actually got rid of six batsmen at a cost of 173 runs. The most successful bowler of the day was Salamuddin; and all his success came after the resumption. Saleh Mahomed, though he took no wickets, had extremely hard luck, as most of the missed catches came off his bowling, and, as every cricketer knows, there is nothing so dispiriting to a bowler as to be treated badly by his field.

The Mahomedans made one change in the team that beat the Presidency last week, Syed Mahomed Khan, of the Aligarh (M. A. O.) College, replacing Sheik Mahomed of Bombay.

THE PLAY.

Details of the play :—

The Mahomedans won the toss and sent their opponents to the wickets, Maherumji and Elchidana opening the innings. The former faced Saleh Mahomed who bowled from the North end, and the first over produced a single. Abdul Aziz shared the bowling and his second ball brought disaster to the Parsis, for the All-India batsman played on. Dr. Kanga filled the vacancy and got a single bringing Elchidana to face the bowling; but the over was maiden. Facing Saleh Mahomed Kanga appeared in difficulty, but he soon gave us a glimpse of his old confidence getting the fifth ball of the over nicely to the leg boundary. Runs, however, came very slowly, and it was not until play had been in progress for twenty minutes that the first ten was signalled. At 13 Elchidana was missed, off Saleh Mahomed, by Salamuddin, in the slips. In Abdul Aziz's next over Kanga got the ball finely away to the on boundary. A minute later, however, Elchidana was run out while he and his companion were deciding whether they should attempt an impossible second run. Play had now been in progress for thirty-three minutes and 18 runs had been scored for the loss of two wickets.

It was at that point that Warden came in to bat and mindful of his century against the Hindus his friends gave him a rousing ovation. Kanga at once sent 20 to the telegraph. In the first over he received from Saleh Mahomed Warden hit six, away to leg, and the next ten was on the board in much better time, eight of the runs having come from the Parsi left-hander. Kanga then cut Saleh Mahomed beautifully to the boundary, and in the next over he received from the same bowler hit him to the opposite boundary sending 40 to the telegraph. The Parsis had now made 42 in an hour and Nazir Hossein relieved Abdul Aziz Warden promptly putting him away to leg for two. Two balls later he was almost "yorked."

With the total at 44 Saleh Mahomed was replaced by Salamuddin, the new bowler's first over adding five byes to the score. Saleh Mahomed then bowled from the other end vice Nazir Hossein, and from his third ball, Kanga whose score was 25, was missed by Salamuddin in the slips. Fifty went up in the next over (after seventy-five minutes' play) and Kanga cut Salamuddin to the boundary, and Warden scored four from the third ball of Saleh Mahomed's next over, in the latter instance Abdul Aziz throwing the ball over the boundary in a piece of clumsy fielding. A lucky boundary by Warden in the same over sent 60 up, and at one o'clock when the innings had been in progress for 85 minutes the score had reached 69. At this score, when he had made 35, Kanga was again missed by Salamuddin off Saleh Mahomed, and he marked his gratitude by hitting the same bowler for two and causing 70 to be signalled.

By this time the Moslems were playing like a beaten team. The fielding was at sixes and sevens, and the skipper was obviously in difficulty on the question of tactics. The bowling appeared to have been collared for Warden and Kanga were, grimly, putting in some very definite work indeed.

At 73 Nazir Hossein relieved Salamuddin, but runs continued to come steadily, and 80 was sent up by Warden, but Kanga had made exactly half the runs. In the next over he received from Saleh Mahomed the doctor hit another fine boundary, and it was he who also caused the next change on the telegraph. S. A. Aziz relieved Saleh Mahomed at this score, but Warden hit the new bowler successively, for 4 and 3, and the same batsman sent the hundred up in the next over he received from Aziz Hossein. It had taken an hour and fifty-three minutes to get the runs. Soon after this Kanga completed a very lucky half-century, and before he had made another run he got still another life from the wicket-keeper who should have stumped him off S. A. Aziz. He then hit the same bowler successively for 4 and 2, sending up 110, and in the next over notched his 60 with a boundary off Nazir Hossein. Bad fielding gave Warden the two runs which sent 120 to the telegraph, and two runs later Kanga was again missed in the slips, this time off S. A. Aziz by Saleh Mahomed.

At 121 Abdul Aziz relieved S. A. Aziz and Kanga welcomed the change by hitting him to the boundary and in the next over hit the other bowler for three. Each batsman got a boundary in the next over from Nazir Hossein, and when the adjournment was made at 2 o'clock the score had been increased to 141.

AFTER TIFFIN.

The innings was resumed at five minutes past three, Abdul Aziz bowling from the south end to Kanga (not out 76) and as a result of the first over 150 went to the telegraph, Kanga reaching his 80 by a fine drive to the on boundary. Saleh Mahomed bowled from the north end and Kanga got a boundary in his first over while Warden completed his fifty, and hit a four in the same bowler's next over, 160 going up from a single by Kanga. The same batsman took his score to 90 by a lucky boundary off Abdul Aziz. Four byes sent up 170—32 runs had been put on in fifteen minutes. At 173 Nazir Hossein went on instead of Abdul Aziz and Kanga got the third ball away to the boundary and the last through the slips for two. Off the other bowler Warden sent 180 up and in the same over Kanga deserved to be run out. Warden hit a full pitch from Nazir Hossein to the boundary and then, from Saleh Mahomed, Kanga reached his century. He had been batting two hours and forty-nine minutes, and while he had played vigorously, and stylish cricket, he had been extremely lucky. In the next over from Nazir Hossein Warden, who had not given a chance, completed his 60, and with another beautiful hit to the leg boundary sent 190 up. Salamuddin came on again at 196 in place of Nazir Hossein, and after each batsman had made a single Warden drove the new bowler to the off boundary bringing up 200.

At 216 when Warden had made 65 he was given his first, an easy, life, being missed by Saleh Mahomed off Salamuddin. Meanwhile, both men had been batting with refreshing freedom. The runs came quickly and mainly from boundary hits. The Moslem fielding was as poor as it could well be, and the team bowled and worked without spirit. At the same time it was a fine catch by Yusuff Beg off Abdul Aziz which dismissed Warden at 227. Warden had scored 85 and had given only one chance. He hit one 6, nine 4's and one 3. He and Kanga had put on 209 runs while they were together.

Kapadia joined Kanga and the latter sent up 230, driving Saleh Mahomed to the off boundary, and another change in the telegraph was soon effected mainly through Kanga. But Kapadia's life was short, S. A. Aziz catching him magnificently off Abdul Aziz (247 for four wickets). Driver succeeded to the vacancy and a boundary by Kanga sent 250 to the board, and four runs later Saleh Mahomed missed Driver off Abdul Aziz. Kanga then survived a confident appeal for "leg before" by the same bowler. After a somewhat slow spell Driver enlivened things by cutting Abdul Aziz for four and sending 260 up, and Tamboovala retired Saleh Mahomed, who obviously needed rest. At 260 Kanga was given another life when Peer Mahomed failed to run him out. The wicket-keeper missed a smart throw in and Driver's single was converted into a five, while still another overthrow sent 270 up. Kanga caused 280 to be signalled hitting Abdul Aziz twice successively to the boundary, and Driver also got a boundary from the fifth ball of the same over which cost thirteen runs, the most expensive over of the day.

At 287 Salamuddin was tried again at the north end. The change was at once justified, for Kanga was held at the wicket a run later. He had made 150, in three hours and a half, and though curiously lucky, had played vigorous and pretty cricket. His score included twenty one 4's and three 3's.

Parekh joined Driver and a single from each batsman saw 290 on the telegraph. We had some very slow and steady play again at this stage. Tamboowala and Salamuddin each sent maiden overs down, both Driver and Parekh batting most cautiously. The former, however, hit Tamboowala to the boundary raising the score to 296, and then with the first ball of his next over Salamuddin beat Parekh completely—six wickets for 296.

Mulla joined Driver and true to his reputation, "Jessoped" Salamuddin in his first over, though the ball did not reach the boundary. He sent 300 to the telegraph off the first ball he received from Tumboovala, and in Salamudin's next over hit that bowler to the boundary; but next ball he was finely caught by Nazir Hossein—seven wickets for 308. Guzdar followed, but when he had made two he was run out—eight wickets for 313. Pavri came in, but stumps were drawn two minutes later without any addition to the score.

Since tiffin the Mahomedans had rendered a much better account of themselves. The captain had exercised a wiser discretion in changing the bowling and the fielders, while they were still slovenly and slow, accepted more of the opportunities that were presented to them. The net result of the afternoon play was that six wickets were captured for 172 runs, not a bad performance by any means in all the circumstances.

As will be seen from the scores, the Parsi batting was not very consistent. Of the eight men who are out two only (Warden and Kanga) did anything. Driver, with 29 not out, is so far the only other who has reached double figures. If Kanga had been caught at 25!

The scores were:

PARSIS.

1st Innings.

R P Meheromji, b Abdul Aziz	1
J Elchidana run out	3
Dr H D Kanga, c Peer Mahomed, b Salamuddin	150
J S Warden, c Yusuff Beg, b Abdul Aziz	85
I K Kapadia, c S A Aziz, b Abdul Aziz	4
D D Driver, not out	29
M D Parekh, b Salamuddin	4
S Guzdar, run out	3
H F Mulla, c Nazir Hossein, b Salamuddin	8
Dr M E Pavri, not out	0
J Ellavia, to bat	0
Extras	26
Total... ...	313

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Saleh Mahomed ...	31	6	79	...
Abdul Aziz ...	24	3	75	3
Nazir Hossein ...	13	...	47	...
Salamuddin ...	15	4	39	3
S A Aziz... ...	4	...	21	...
Tamboovala ...	10	2	26	...

OWNERS Vs. TRAINERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The annual cricket match between Owners and Trainers and Jockeys was played on the Gymkhana ground to-day and ended in a win for the Owners by 91 runs.

The scores were as follows:—

OWNERS.

Col. Forbes, b Hayhoe	19
Mr. J. H. Ainsworth, b Ferguson (Jr.)	33
Capt. McCudden b Ferguson (Sr.) ...	4
Capt. Cooker retired	51
Capt. Fell, b Ferguson (Jun.) ...	5
Capt. O'Brien Butler, b Hayhoe ...	26
Mr. C. H. R. Ecles run out	5
Capt. Wilson, b Hayhoe	15
Mr. W. Platt run out	16
Chief of Sivigiri, b Ferguson (Jun.) ...	0
Capt. W. Anderson, b Haynoe ...	2
Capt Cooper not out	25
Extras ...	12
Total ...	213

TRAINERS AND JOCKEYS.

Taylor l-b-w Ainsworth	19
Firth, b Cooper	15
Penton, b Cooper...	0
Hayhoe run out	8
Bland, b Cooper	2
T. Ferguson (Jun.) b Ainsworth ...	4
A Ferguson, b Obrien Butler ...	15
F. Pearson b Forbes	7
Pratt, b Fell	8
McGlone, b Sivigiri	7
Ramshaw not out...	9
Ferguson (Sen) c Platt b Sivigiri ...	0
Extras ...	23
Total ...	117

THE HARWOOD TOURNAMENT.

R. A. T. A. (6) BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1).

The Templars met the Bombay Gymkhana at the Cooperage yesterday evening and won the match by six goals to one.

During the first half the game was even, each team scoring once. Singleton for the Gymkhana and Keefe for the Templars notching the points.

During the second half the Gymkhana were outplayed, the ball being confined to the vicinity of goal. The second goal was scored soon after halftime by Smith, Hastings then forced a corner and in the melee a penalty was given against the civilians. Ison took the kick and scored the third. The fourth was scored by Hastings who ran through. Ison then scored the fifth and sixth goals.

During the second half Brown, the centre half of the R. A. T. A. hurt his knee, and Irons, the right-half, took his place and played a splendid game. He was ably assisted by George, the right back who also played a good game throughout.

R. A. T. A. .... 6 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana.................. 1 goal.

Teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Lees, (goal), Dean and Simmonds, (backs); Kilbey, Booth and Sim (half backs); Rigby, Roger, Singleton, Adams and Moir, (forwards).

R. A. T. A:—Bignell, (goal), George and Murrel (backs); Irons, Brown and Hughes, (half backs); Smith, Hastings, Foster, Keef and Ison, (forwards).

"Owing to the replay between the Bombay Athletic Club and the Hornets taking place on Tuesday evening, the game of Y. M. C. A. vs. Byculla will be played on Wednesday and the two finals on Thursday and Friday."

POLO.

There will be a game of polo this evening at 5-30 p.m.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

Results of the Final Competitions.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The final competition of the Nasik Golf week was played off on Saturday morning in delightful weather. Considering the amount of wear and tear the greens have received during the week, they were still in excellent condition, and certainly have lasted wonderfully well. At the beginning of the week golfers were all at sea with their putting, but now that they have got used to the greens, provided the ball is hit straight they have been found to be very true. Of course, owing to the hard nature of the ground, it is difficult to approach with accuracy, but taking everything into consideration it may be said that the Nasik golf course this year has been in as good playing condition as in any previous years, although the standard of play has not been so good. Two competitions were down for decision on Saturday morning. The President's cup, which is played for from scratch and also a handicap. For the former two competitors, Monteith and Jacob, tie with scores of 88, while Lynch-Blosse with a nett score of 95-12-83 wins the handicap cup, being two strokes better than Busch with 91-6-85. Monteath was playing very well for the first nine holes, but did not do so well over the second nine, rather spoiling his round with a seven at Port Arthur and a six to the eighteenth hole. He was out in 43 and home in 45, his score for the different holes being as follows:—

Out 6, 6, 5, 5, 4, 6, 5, 2, 4, = 43
Home 6, 5, 3, 5, 5, 7, 5, 3, 6, = 45

Jacob has come on wonderfully during the week and this morning completed the outward journey in 48, which is not too good, but he made few mistakes coming home, and did the last nine holes in 40. His score for individual holes was as follows:—

Out 5, 6, 7, 4, 7, 5, 5, 4, 5, = 48
Home 4, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4, 5, 3, 6, = 40

Lynch Blosse spoiled his card on the outward journey, which took him 49, with a seven to the ninth hole and again with an eight and a seven at the Idgarh and last holes. Otherwise he was steady, his score reading as follows:—

Out 5, 6, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 4, 7 = 49
Home 8, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4, 6, 7 = 46

Busch drove badly to start with, getting with a bunker at the first hole, but in spite of this got a five and afterwards kept steadily on with the following result:—

Out 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 5, 5, = 46
Home 7, 4, 5, 4, 4, 6, 5, 4, 6, = 45

Results:—

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

	Score.
Jacob...	88
Manteith..	88
Kidd..	90
Adair...	90
Gettins	91
Aitken..	91
Abercrombie.......................................	91
Busch...	91
Gatehouse	93
Lynch Blosse......................................	95
Sanderson...	95
Godfrey	96
Scott...	97
Thorpe..	97
Owen..	98
Garrett...	99
Coombs	99
Traill..	100
Holmes..	100
Harrison..	101
Jackson...	102
Luck..	102
Waterworth	104
Curry...	106
Mould...	106
Mackay..	106
Filzherbert.......................................	109
Palmer..	118

HANDICAP CUP.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
Lynch Blosse ...	95	—12	83
Busch	91	— 6	85
Holmes	100	—14	86
Jacob	88	— 2	86
Thorpe	97	—10	87
Monteith... ...	88	Scr	88
Godfrey	96	— 8	88
Harrison	101	—13	88
Kidd	90	— 2	88
Sanderson... ...	95	— 6	89
Aitken	91	— 2	89
Scott	97	— 7	90
Luck	102	—12	90
Adair	90	Scr	90
Garrett	99	— 8	91
Abercrombie ...	91	Scr	91
Gittins	91	Scr	91
Gatehouse	93	— 2	91
Traill	100	— 8	92
Curry	106	—14	92
Mould	106	—12	94
Waterworth ...	104	—10	94
Mackay	106	—12	94
Jackson	102	— 8	94
Owen	108	—12	96
Coombs	99	— 2	97
Fitzherbert ...	109	—12	97
Palmer	118	—14	104

REPLAYED TIE.

It was decided that the scores made by Jacob and Garrett in their round for the President's Cup should also decide the winner of the Bombay Cup, for which they tied on Tuesday last. Jacob was therefore returned the winner of the Bombay Cup.

The Club silver medal presented to the player returning the best scratch score in any of the competition played on Monday, Tuesday or Saturday has been won by Gittins with 86.

LADIES' FOURSOMES.

The ladies' foursomes resulted in a win for Mrs. Godfrey and Miss Fredoux who defeated Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Luck by two up and one to play. The ladies putting competition played on Saturday morning resulted in a tie between Mrs. Lowson, Mrs. Godfrey, and Miss Heaton and on playing off Mrs. Lowson won with Mrs. Godfrey second.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The second match in the semi-final round for the Captain's Cup was played off on Sunday morning when Hartigan—6 and Kidd—5 met, Kidd had had a very hard fight with Scott in one of the previous rounds, and was expected to get into the final. At the end of the first nine holes he was in a good position with two holes advantage, but came to grief at the next two holes and was not able to regain his lead as Hartigan got level at the 11th hole, and winning Port Arthur was one up and three to go. Neither player won a hole after this, and Hartigan, therefore, won the match one up.

Final Round.

On the form that Jacob has been displaying all through the week it was expected that he could win this cup and although Harligan gave him a good game in the final he won by two up and one to play. Jacob was receiving three strokes from Harligan and the match was all equal at the sixth hole. Jacob then won a ball and the eighth was halved, the game being still all square when they started on the homeward journey. Hartigan then won two holes in succession, but lost his ball going to the Pepul tree and a half at the thirteenth made him one up and five to play. Jacob won Port Arthur and playing steadily took the sixteenth and seventeenth at which be got a three.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUP.

Monteith and Jacob played off their tie for the above cup the morning, when another eighteen holes were covered. They were very level the whole way round, Monteith having just the slightest advantage at the 13th hole. But he was very weak on the green and missed two very short putts at two holes and Jacob again got level with him on the last green, each taking 87 for the round. They therefore played on, arranging that the one, who won the first hole should take the cup. At the 20th hole Jacob was weak on the green, and Monteith holing out in five to six won the cup.

On Saturday afternoon after a photograph had been taken, Mrs. Luck distributed the prizes. They were most handsome, the gem of the collection being a magnificent central piece, which goes to the winner of the President's Cup. In the evening there was a concert, at which Mrs. Boder, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Curry and Major Lowson sang, Mr. Owen recited, and Mrs. Godfrey danced. It was followed by a dance, which was kept up until a late hour.

CHALLENGE SHIELD—SEMI-FINAL.

ABERCROMBIE v. MONTEITH.

This was one of the best matches of the week and certainly produced the finest exhibition of golf. Both players were on the top of their game and every hole was keenly contested. Monteith in the morning had a very strenuous round in playing off his tie for the President's cup, and Abercrombie, therefore, had slightly the advantage in being fresh for the match in the afternoon. However, he did not by any means have matters all his own way, and although he won in the end, Monteith had the advantage for the best part of the first fifteen holes. He played very good golf for the first nine when he stood three up, but Abercombie played the better game coming home and gradually reduced his opponent's lead until he was all square at the sixteenth tee. The seventeenth hole has to be approached over a cotton field which is out of bounds. Monteith failed to get over with his tee shot and Abercrombie won the hole and was dormy one. He also won the eighteenth and the match two up.

FINAL ROUND.

ABERCROMBIE V. GITTINS.

The Nasik golf week was brought to a finish on Monday morning when Abercrombie and Gittins met in the final round for the challenge shield. The match caused a good deal of interest and, on the form displayed during the week by both men it was expected to be a level game. Gettins, however, was rather off his game and Abercrombie had a fairly easy journey and won at Port Arthur by five up and three. Gittins should have won the first hole as he was on the green in three to Abercrombie's four, but took four putts to hole out. Abercrombie then went straight ahead winning three out of the next four holes and was five up going to the ninth hole. At this hole Gittins got on to the green in two and won the hole reducing Abercrombie's lead to four up at the tenth hole, but did not take advantage of it and had to be content with a half. Another half at the quarry hole and a win for Gittins at the Pepul tree made Abercrombie three up and six to play, but he again became four up at the next hole which he holed out in three. A half at the old Punch Bowl where Gittins again threw away a chance made Abercrombie dormy four. The match came to an end at Port Arthur where Abercrombie, after being over the bank with his second shot, made a neat shot and laid his ball dead winning by five up and three to play.

BOMBAY vs. MOFUSSIL.

A match was played on Sunday morning between golfers from Bombay and the Mofussil. The conditions were four ball foursomes over one round of eighteen holes and the result was a win for the Mofussil by 5 1-4 points to 3 1-2 points. The following is the result of the various matches:—

BOMBAY.		MOFUSSIL.	
Marshall Reed and Abercrombie	1	Kennedy and Lowson	0
Gittins and Sandeson ...	0	Galehouse and Gartland...	1½
Skelton and Busch ...	0	Nicholls and Lynch Blosse	1
Lowndes and Bowes Lyon	0	Garrett and Harrison...	1
Thomson and Abbott...	0	Godfrey and Traill ...	1½
Montgomery and Jackson	1	Luck and Palmer ...	0
Thorpe and Mackay ...	1	Mould and Fitzherbert	1
Turner and Holme ...	½	Allison and Healy ...	½
...	3½	...	5¼

The following are the results of the various competitions played during the week:—

The Challenge shield and gold medal.—J. R. Abercrombie; runner up, A. Gittins.

The Captain's Cup.—Jacob; runner up Hartigan.

The P. W. D. Cup.—Lynch Blosse; runner up, Kidd.

Bombay Gymkhana Cup.—Jacob; runner up Garrett.

Nasik Gymkhana Cup.—Gittins; runner up Coombs.

Handicap Foursomes.—Abercrombie and Adair; runners up, Garret and Jacob.

President's Cup.—Monteith; runner up, Jacob.

Handicap Cup.—Lynch-Blosse; runner up, Busch.

Allied Pairs.—Mr. and Mrs. Dodgson.

Club silver medal.—A Gittins.

Ladies' Scratch Medal Competition.—Mrs Lowson; runner up, Mrs. Godfrey.

Ladies' Handicap Medal Competition.—Mrs. Marshall Reid; runner up, Mrs. Cameron.

Bombay Bangle.—Mr. Cameron; runner up, Mrs. Godfrey. Third prize, Mrs. Luck.

Ladies' Bogey Handicap.—Mrs. Montgomery; runner up, Mrs. Marshall Reid.

Ladies Foursomes Handicap.—Mrs. Godfrey and Miss Fredoux; runners up, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Luck.

Putting Competition.—Mrs. Lowson; second, Mrs. Godfrey.

Ladies Club Silver Medal.—Mrs. Godfrey.

SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 16.

Rain started about three last night, and did not finish till ten this morning. Shooting at two hundred has not been pleasant for this reason.

Although the committee have admitted the officers mistake in the knock-out competition of Saturday, they state that it is impossible to re-fire the match.

In spite of the rain this morning five possibles and several thirty-fours were made at 200 yards. After that the rain stopped and at three hundred the sky was heavily clouded. During the midday interval the weather cleared up altogether and this afternoon has been hot and sunny. A variable breeze from the left however sprung up and made shooting at 700 yards for the Maharaja of Mysore's Cup very difficult with the result that scoring was very low. As a result of to-day's shooting the Cameron Highlanders now lead in the championship aggregate, closely followed by the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles and the Kolar Gold Fields Vols, who are only four points behind, while the Bombay Vols Rifles have gone up a place. As yet the individual aggregate cannot be ascertained.

To-morrow the first team shoot at bull's eye targets takes place between teams consisting of four N. C. O's from the various regiments in camp.

Bond cup, 200 yards.

Lt.-Col. Ward, N. V. R. 35; K. L. I. Pumffrey, C. V. R. 35; Capt Wheatley, 27th L. C. 35; Cpl Burnett, K. G. F. V. 35; Sergt Stafford, B. R. V. 35; Nineteenth Vol Dunkerley, B. V. R. 33; Twenty-first L. Corpl Collyer, B. V. R. 33.

Marlam Cup, 300 yards.

L. Cpl Wilson, 1st M. and S. M. 35; L. Cpl Print, O. and B. 34; Sergt Russell, 7th Hussars, 34; L. Cpl Alcock, G. I. P. 34;

Lt. Gompertz 108th inf., 34, 17th Vol. Dunkerley 33; 23rd L. Corpl Collyer 33.

Maharajah of Mysore's Cup, 700 yards.

L. Sergt Jones 2nd M. and S. M. 33; Col. Sergt Garbutt, 2nd Leicester Regt, 33; Col. West, 2nd M. and S. M. 33; Capt. Watson 64th Pioneers 32; Cpl. Radford G. I. P. 32; Sergt Ross, G. I. P. 32; 11th L. Corpl Collyer, 31.

Match 70, 1,000 yardds.

Capt. Shanizabeg, 1st H. I. S. L. 34; A. L. D. Jhada Singh, 20th Deccan Horse 33; Jemdr Muttuvelu 64th Pioneer, 32.

Match 66 unlimited practice, 200 yards.

Capt. Shanizabeg 1st H. I. S. L. 35; Hdr. Elliah C 88thI., 35; Jemdr Keshaba Gaikwad 10th infy 34.

Match 102,109 Yds.

C. Hr. Abdul Guffur 61st K. G. O. P. 21; L. N. Munisami, 64 Pioners 19; Pte. Narayanasami 91; K. G. O. P. 18 sweepstake, 300 yards.

L. Corpl Harrison B. R. V. 35; L. Corpl Print, O. and B. 34; Sergt. Russell, 7th Hussars 34; Lt. Gompertz, 108th. Infantry 34; L. Corpl Janson, Ist. M. and S. M. 14; L. Sergt. Williams G. I. P. 34; Nineteenth L. Corpl Collyer 33.

700 Yards.

Sergt. Collins, K. G. F. V. 34., Color-sergt Bease G. I. P. 34; Col Sergt. Lowe, 2nd M. and S. M. 34; Q. M. S. Moorhouse, C. and M. R. 34; Nineteenth E. Corpl Collyer, B. V. R, 31.

Leading scores championship:—
British Army Camerons, 6932.
K. G. F. V. 7,928.
N. V. R. 1,928;
Indian Army 10th Infy 1,254.
61st. K. G. O. Pioneers 1,125.
86th Infy, 1,124.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Allegations against Lawyer's Managing Clerk.

Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in a suit filed by Radhabai, widow of Kuberdas Kanji, in which she sought to recover certain sums of money from Luxuman Jairam, managing clerk of Messrs. Bicknell and Romer, solicitors.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, with Mr. Velinker, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wadia, with Mr. Mulla, instructed by Mr. Mantri, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship, delivering judgment, said, that in this suit the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 5,723-14-6, received by him on account of her deceased husband, Kuberdas Kanji, on the 3rd of June, 1907, and further to recover a sum of Rs. 4,000 as damages in respect of fraud, alleged to have been practised on her by the defendant with respect to a piece of a land at Sion, which had been purchased by the defendant on behalf of her husband. It was alleged that the defendant had converted the monies, received for his own use.

The defendant had denied the allegations.

The defendant who was the managing clerk of Messrs. Bicknell and Romer, was alleged to have been on friendly terms with Kuberdas and was his legal adviser.

The plaintiff's case was that her husband was occasionally insane. He had been incarcerated in the Colaba, Poona, and Thana Lunatic asylums during periods of insanity and that he was insane from the year 1901 to 1908, in which year he died; that the defendant had fraudulently concealed the fact that he had received compensation amount paid by the Improvement Trust during the life time of her husband and further that he even successfully concealed the fact after the death of her husband. When Kuberdas was on his death bed, the defendant sent one Balkrishna Rowji to obtain his signature on a blank form. He represented that it was an authority to receive payment from the Improvement Trust, in respect of the compensation money due. Kuberdas was at that time very ill, and it was not possible to obtain his signature. The object of sending Balkrishna to obtain the signature was alleged to be to mislead the plaintiff into a belief that the defendant had not received the compensation money. The defendant had denied that he was not in the strict sense the legal adviser to Kuberdas, that he acted under the advice of the solicitors whom Kuberdas had engaged. On the evidence, the court held that it was ridiculous to suppose that the defendant was not aware of the mental condition of Kuberdas.

With regard to the receipt produced by the defendant for Rs. 5,726, his lordship held that although the signature in English was crude, there was no doubt that it was genuine.

The plaintiff had given her evidence in an extremely straightforward manner and had admitted points which were against her interest. The impression she had left was that she was a truthful witness. The result of this was that the plaintiff knew nothing of the transaction that took place during her husband's life-time, and it was with reluctance that the Court had to come to the conclusion, that on the evidence the plaintiff must fail.

With regard to the sum of Rs. 4,000 claimed in respect of the Sion land, his lordship observed that notwithstanding the denial of the defendant the deed represented the real transaction to this extent that it was used as a means of getting four thousand rupees out of a weak-minded, if not an actually mad, man in the month of March, 1905. The defendant adopted a line of defence which he had to abandon. The plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to succeed as to this part of the claim.

As to costs his lordship observed that although the plaintiff had failed in respect of more than half of her claim, and had not been able to substantiate the more serious allegations against the defendant, considering, however, that it involved a very mischievous and fraudulent practice, the fairest order was to give the plaintiff costs in proportion to her success. That would mean the defendant paying his own costs and one-third of the costs of the plaintiff.

A THEATRICAL DISPUTE

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, the suit filed by the Parsi Theatrical Company against Syed Yavarally Azan and another came up for disposal.

Mr. B. T. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Malvi and Hiralal, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs were the proprietors of a theatrical company which gave performances of plays in the Hindustani and Guzarathi languages in Bombay. In the month of June, 1910, they employed the first defendant as a Munshi on a salary of Rs. 50 a month. It was his duty to write dialogues and lyrics of plays in Hindustani. The plaintiffs were to have the sole right of proprietorship in the plays, dialogues and lyrics, and they alone were to have the right of publishing and representing such plays on the stage. The plaintiffs got the plots of two plays called "Shikasti Dil" (i. e. Broken Heart) and "Marina" and two farces called "Hadad Yahoodi" (i. e. Hadad the Jew) and the "Reformer Lady" prepared for them. On 12th July, 1912, the plaintiffs dispensed with the services of the first defendant. He had now taken service with the second defendant who was also proprietor of a theatrical company. The plaintiffs had received information that the defendants were preparing to represent the play called "The Broken Heart," including the farce named "Hadad Yahoodi" on their stage. The plaintiffs prayed for an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from staging the plays, and prayed that they might be ordered to hand over to them all copies of the plays or portions thereof that might be in their possession.

The parties having come to an agreement, his lordship recorded a consent decree, by the terms of which the plaintiffs were declared to have the sole proprietory right or interest in the farce, "Hadad Yahoodi" and the play called "Marina" and the farces called "Reformed Lady," "Bomanji Mehta," and "Mirza Tolu Masha." With regard to the play, "Shikaste Dil," the plaintiffs agreed not to use that name in respect of the said play or any other plays of theirs. The second defendant, his successors and assigns were entitled to give the name "Shikaste Dil" to the play writen out by one Munshi Mahomed Ismail Farog.

Each party to bear their own costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE TRESPASS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Stenson charged Diago Coutinho and Antone Aroza, both Goans, with criminal house trespass.

It appeared that Mrs. M. Veevers, who resided on the first floor of a house at Souter Road, heard her door being opened at 2 a.m., on Sunday. She enquire who it was and not getting a reply she awoke Mr. Weir, a co-tenant. Both of them then went to the door and found it open. They looked out and found no one on the premises. They then looked over the balcony, and saw the two accused near the gate in custody of the police, who were there in plain clothes.

On the evidence, his worship convicted the accused and sentenced each to 15½ days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GAS PIPE.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday, Inspector R. R. Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Khandeo Baloo, a Hindu fitter, with the theft of a gas pipe belonging to the company.

Mr. H. N. Patel, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed under Mr. F. A. Dixon, light-inspector, who had an office at Parel. At 2 p.m. on the 10th instant Mr. Dixon left his office for tiffin. When he alighted at Mahaluxmi station, he saw the accused with the pipe. On seeing Mr. Dixon, the accused entered the Station Master's office. Mr. Dixon followed him and seized the pipe that was in his hand and questioned him about it. The accused said the pipe belonged to one of his friends, but gave no name. The accused was then handed over to the police, as Mr. Dixon identified the pipe as railway property.

The accused in his defence stated that he had purchased the pipe from one Jehangir Maneckji Mistry, who was called as a witness and produced an entry in his books to that effect.

His worship, in disposing of the case, said that the entry produced by the defence witness was a forgery, and he could place no reliance upon it. He believed the complainant and his witnesses, convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The book produced by the defence witness was ordered to be compounded.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Inspector Salway charged Ramji Khemji and Virji Ramji with receiving stolen to wit, 62 bags of pepper and two bags of ginger, valued at Rs. 3,500.

Inspector Morris conducted the prosecution.

The facts of this case have been reported.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said that on a careful consideration of the evidence, he was satisfied that the charges against the accused had been proved beyond all reasonable doubt. Even assuming that the second accused alone received the stolen property from the thief Ballia, who had been convicted, the evidence the circumstances disclosed and the conduct of the two accused was such that his Worship was strongly impressed that the two accused must have been party or privy to it, and he was convinced that the two accused retained and sold pepper, which they know or had reason to believe to be stolen property and that they abetted each other in the commission of the offences. His Worship, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced the first to nine months' and the second to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In conclusion, his Worship said that the accused's operations in stolen property had extended over about a month, and they had made large gains; Mr. Morris and Mr. Salway deserved credit for having successfully followed up and recovered a large quantity of the stolen pepper.

THE NAGAR BRAHMANS.

Annual Gathering Held at Hirabag.

THE fourth annual gathering of the Nagar Brahmans of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar was held on Saturday at Hirabag, under the auspices of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal. Over four hundred persons attended, and the chair was taken by Mr. N. H. Pandia, solicitor. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was present.

The president, in the course of his address, pointed out that the attention of the Mandal has been directed during the year under review to such useful matters as giving scholarships to deserving students, loans to poor candidates, providing a Singer's sewing machine for the use of wives of members, and starting a famine fund etc. The chief want of the Mandal was members. After making an appeal for greater co-operation the President laid out a scheme for future working.

He suggested (1) that similar clubs be started in other towns and villages where Nagar Brahmans reside; (2) that an effort be made to arrive at a decision in regard to introducing improvements and reforms in the caste by means of correspondence with them and otherwise; (3) that men of position, age and wealth may be deputed to the different towns to agitate the question of caste reforms and to educate public opinion; (4) that the customs obtaining in the various towns and villages, with the Nagar Brahmans may be collected and published in book form as a further aid to progress; (5) that a journal may be published in Bombay recording the advancement of the community, and (6) that reports may be invited from the mofussil clubs and incorporated in the report of the Mandal. Mr. Pandia suggested further that the attention of the Mandal should be directed to the following matters in the ensuing year:—(1) to the imparting of moral education to the boys of the caste, creating in them a fondness for physical exercise by furnishing them with the requisite materials for games; (2) to the imparting of music and other fine arts to the ladies of the community; (3) to the impressing upon the youths of the community that it is a hundred times more creditable and proper to invent one labour-saving machine than to write fifty pages of dry prose or five pages of garbled or artificial poetry, or throw away time in mutual adulation; (4) to advertise the good work of the Mandal and endeavour with financial support.

In concluding his remarks, the president observed that the Nagar community in Bombay was but an atom in the huge population of the metropolis, and it was natural that it should receive buffets in the new competition of the day. The president said that the Nagar Brahmans residing in Bombay should have a deep sense of religion from their Mahomedan brothers, philanthropy and public spirit, mutual helpfulness and fondness for enterprise from their Parsi brothers, and strength of character from their English fellow citizens: if with those qualities were joined the natural keenness of intellect and the inherited wisdom and experience of the Nagar, the community would not only rise in social status, but would at once take the trading place in the city that would be its due.

It was announced at the conclusion of the proceedings that the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas had kindly made a substantial donation to the funds of the Mandal in honour of the occasion.

BOMBAY YACHTSMEN AT NAINI TAL.

"Bobstay" writes from Naini Tal on September 13—Thursday being an off day for the Inter Club Races the members of the Naini Tal Yacht Club very sportingly arranged that their Bombay opponents should have an opportunity of making themselves better acquainted with the vagaries of the local breezes by forming the crews or part of the crews of their "One Design" boats in a handicap race which was to take place on that day.

The wind proved less fluky than on Wednesday and a most exciting race took place between the first three boats which resulted in a win, by forty seconds, for Pironette "The Scout" extremely well sailed by her owner, Miss Stack being second and Kestrel steered by Mrs. Hutchinson who had considerable bad luck in striking calm patches third. One thing about the YachtClub here which strikes the Bombay visitors is the intense keenness of the ladies, and in this they set an example which might be followed with advantage by their sisters in Bombay.

On Friday, the second match of the series between Bombay and Naini Tal, took place, and although there was a marked improvement in the sailing of the Bombay boats, Naini Tal again proved too good for the visitors scoring first, second, and fourth places against third, fifth and sixth.

The race started at 10-30 a.m. and a good start resulted in Kestrel (Capt Cudlip and Mr. Beadel) being first over the line closely followed by The Scout (Capt C. W. Carey and Capt F. Carey) with Molly Pirouette, and Una in attendance, San Toy was late, Pirouette headed for the smuggler's rock shore which had proved a happy hunting ground for the breezes on the previous day and thereby made a mistake as she lost the wind in an inlet unofficially called "Mug's Bay," which on this occasion did not belie its name, and dropped astern of the other four who made for the opposite shore. Una (sailed Capt. Stack and Capt. Baddeley) led round the first buoy very closely followed by 'The Scout,' 'Kestrel' and Molly (sailed by Capt Hutchinson and Mr. Dyce) with Pirouette (Messrs. Watson and Colam) a short way astern, San Toy bringing up the rear. Shortly after the first bouy Molly overtook Kestrel and passed her and this order remained practically unchanged until the end of the second round when "The Scout" took the lead, Pirouette here made a mistake in the course which probably cost her fourth place as she was only a few seconds behind "Molly."

On the third round 'Una' again took the lead with The Scout second, Kestrel third, Molly fourth, Pirouette fifth, and San Toy last and this was the order until the end of the race although Kestrel made a gallant attempt to beat the two leaders and would probably have done so had she taken to heart the experience of Pirouette and kept clear of "Mugs Bay."

The Bombay crews are learning all the time and hope to do better to-morrow when the third match takes place. The writer has heard people fear at the possibility of getting good yacht racing on the lake at Naini Tal, but for sheer excitement and as a school for teaching the necessity of strict attention to business in hand Naini Tal takes first place.

NAINI TAL, SEPT. 16.

In to-day's race between Bombay and Naini Tal yachts, three Naini Tal boats took the first, second and fourth places, Kestrel of Bombay being third.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Electrification of Bombay Suburban Section.

A NOTABLE PROJECT.

This matter, which is of the utmost interest to the Bombay public, has been under the consideration of the railway administration for many years, but the first step towards making any effective advance in the direction of a change in motive power was taken in 1904. In that year a Committee composed of the important officers of the Line sat to consider the advisability of electrifying the Colaba-Bandra section. That was eight years ago, and in the matter of installing electric traction to the displacement of steam power, it was a period of doubt and speculation. Most English railways were at that time awaiting the results of the electrification of the London "Underground" and the time was certainly not ripe for any decided move in India. The Committee, however, came to the conclusion that neither the Trolly system nor the Live rail system was suitable for the Colaba-Bandra section: the former on account of the danger from cyclones and the latter on account of danger from flooding of the line and the difficulties of insulation. They, however, were faced with the problem of carrying on ever-increasing suburban traffic and fell back on the idea of trying some type of internal combustion Motor-Coach with trailers attached—but that is another story.

The matter was not, however, allowed to rest at that stage; for early in 1905, Dr. John Mannheim, the representative of Messrs. Alfred Dickinson and Co., the well-known Consulting Engineers, paid a visit to India and went thoroughly into the matter. The next investigator of the scheme was Mr. J. E. Waller of Messrs. Kinacid and Co., who came out from England, at the request of the Board of Directors at the end of 1906. He considered the possibility of electrifying as far out as Virar, and was given very full data, in which to draw up a "pukka" scheme. But at that time, and during the year 1907, the proposal to rebuild Colaba station on a new site formed by a reclamation of part of Back Bay was developing; and this eventually led to the consideration by H. E. Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, of the general question of improving the terminal railway arrangements in Bombay and the possibility of (1) concentrating the termini of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways at Victoria Terminus, and (2) the consequent removal of the line of rails southward of Grant Road station. As long as the determination of these matters remained in a state of flux, the question of electrifying the suburban section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was naturally held in abeyance; and it was not until June, 1909 that Sir George Clarke finally decided that it was not possible to get rid of the Railway between Grant Road and Colaba, and, further, that it was impossible to concentrate at Victoria Terminus, the terminal arrangements of the two Bombay Railways. This cleared the air as far as the electrification scheme was concerned, but a further bar to the progress of the scheme, and one which even now exists, was the necessity for completing many large projects in the direction of improving station yards, rebuilding bridges, etc., which had been held over until the expiry in 1906 of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company's original contract of 1859. At the end of 1910, however, Mr. Alfred Dickinson, a member of the well-known firm of the same name, and Consulting Engineer to Messrs. Tata and Sons of Bombay, looked into the matter of electrifying the Colaba-Bandra Section, the power to be obtained from Tata's Hydro-Electric Power Works, and, as is explained further on in this article, it seems likely that this highly important project will take definite shape in the near future.

Another factor in favour of electric traction lies in the freedom of the Railway from the constant fluctuation of the coal market. They would be in a position to purchase energy from the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. at a fixed rate, covering a period of years. The B. B. & C. I. Railway, owing to the fact that a portion of their local section runs parallel to the Queen's Road, have for many years been forced to burn the best Welsh coal on this section. This is a heavy item of expenditure, which will be considerably reduced by the purchase of energy at a rate somewhere in the region of 6 anna per unit.

Again the provision of large coal-stacking areas will be avoided. At the present moment a large area of land at Parel, which could be most usefully utilised for other purposes, is blocked up with stacks Welsh coal; under normal conditions these stacks contain between 4,000 and 5,000 tons. When the new Bandra scheme is complete for which the Railway has already paid very large sums in the matter of acquisition of land, the engine shed, etc. now at Parel will be removed to Bandra. The new scheme allows for a large area of land for coal stacking purposes, all of which will have to be filled up at great expense. A great deal of this expenditure would be avoided by the institution of electric traction, at the same time freeing the land for other purposes.

Another main head of economy which electric traction effects is in terminal handling and traffic charges generally. Then from the point of view of the electric locomotive itself, many advantages are available:—

(a) They are more powerful than steam locomotives; engines of 4,000 H. P. being in regular us at present.

(b) In consequence of the uniform turning movement exerted by an electric motor, it is possible to better utilize the adhesive weight on the driving wheels for tractive purposes.

(c) The cost of maintaining and repairing electric locomotives is less than half that of steam locomotives.

(d) An electric locomotive requires no time to fill up with coal and water; or to raise steam, rake fires or clean fire tubes; repairs are also carried out quicker. It can, therefore, do more work than a steam locomotive.

(e) Only one man instead of two is required to drive an electric locomotive; and the work is not so hard.

(f) Turn-tables are unnecessary and all electric locomotives standing at termini are available for service without first having to be filled and fired up.

(g) No water cranes on to pits are required. When electric traction is installed the common practice is to decrease the carrying capacity and increase the frequency of the trains. The maximum number of ordinary trains run from Colaba to Bandra (10·2 miles) and vice versa in any train is six. On special occasions this maximum is raised to eight in each direction. This number of trains gives a 7 1-2 minutes service and requires twelve trains running simultaneously, i. e., six in each direction. The total seating capacity of each train is 564 passengers. Assuming, therefore, that all the passengers travel between Colaba and Bandra and vice versa in the eight train service, we get a total seating capacity of 10,834 passengers. But as all passengers do not travel the full distance and therefore additional seats are available at intermediate stations, in practice the actual seating capacity is much in excess of 10,834 passengers.

The total number of trains run in 19 hours daily is 58 in each direction, or roughly three trains per hour each way for that period. Taking an eight train service for one hour and an average three train service for 18 hours, the total seating accommodation comes to 69,136, giving a train mileage of 1,302 miles. As the maximum number of passengers carried over the Colaba-Bandra length is about 60,000 in one day, it will be seen that the seating capacity provided in the existing trains is ample, specially after allowing for passengers travelling between intermediate stations. The working cost is about 17 annas per mile, which comes to Rs. 1,383 for the cost of running 1,302 miles.

If electric traction is used, it is calculated that the cost of working an electric train with the same seating capacity and running at the same rate of speed as the steam trains now run, would be 11 annas per train mile, or a saving of 6 annas a mile. The cost, however, of working, whether by steam or electric traction, is largely a question of the average rate of speed. The average speed, not counting halts at stations, of the present local trains is 14·3 miles per hour, and if halts at stations were reduced to 30 seconds this speed could be increased to 16·3 miles per hour without increasing the working expenses. It would be in every way desirable to obtain at least a speed of 20 miles an hour, and if as suggested halts at stations were reduced to 30 seconds, the extra speed required to attain this end would only be 3·7 miles per hour. It is calculated that with electric traction with this extra speed of 3·7 miles an hour the working expenses would rise to about 14 anna per mile. The public would thereby obtain a 3 minute service to Bandra, instead of 44 minutes as present, and the Railway would make a direc saving in working expenses of three annas a mil If necessary energy could be economised whe traffic was light by either reducing the speed an running trains at longer intervals or by runnin shorter trains during the period of slack traffi But the first method is preferable to the second a the energy expended varies as the square of th speed of the train and directly as the weight. Th only objection, from the railway point of view, t increased speed, is the possibility of a larger increase expenditure on maintenance of permanent-way. is generally admitted that the wear of track rai has become a serious problem on electric railway On one railway, after only 8,879,000 tons of electr rally-worked trains had passed over some rails in months, they had to be replaced for wear. Tw solutions of this excessive wear of rails have be put forward:—

(1) The methods of driving the train from bo ends, which tends to push the back part of t train instead of pulling it, thereby bunching t flanges of the wheels against the rails and causi side wear.

(2) The low centre of gravity of the motors account of the electrical equipment being suspend on bogies, thus bringing to bear a side press on the rails, which is transformed into a verti pressure on the head of the rail if the centre gravity is raised.

The probabilities are that the second solution the correct one; but the matter is of serious portance as affecting the ultimate cost of install electric traction. We can now turn to the proba cost of installing an electric system on the Cola Bandra length. The energy will probably purchased from Tata's Hydro-Electric Power Sup Company, so it will not be necessary for railway to provide its own generating pl The rolling-stock at present used on the local ser will not, however, be required, unless, of course, electrification is only carried out as far as Bandra the first instance, in which case a certain amoun the stock will be necessary for the Bandra-Vi length. There are at present working on the lo section 138 Bogie carriages, each costing fr Rs. 13,500 to Rs. 20,000, according to the clas which it is composed. 31 Locomotives, at Rs. 33, each. Most of the carriage stock could be conv ed at small cost for use on the main line and engines could be utilised fot shunting work, so i not considered that much loss would be incurred this account. Further, in the event of electric tract being installed, some of the present carriages co remain as they are and be used as trailers. With however, going into minute details it is calcula that the actual cost of installing an electrical sys on the Colaba-Bandra length would come to ab £150,000—probably less than this figure. T annual interest on this expenditure at 3 per c would add a little over 2 annas per mile to the c of working the trains.

This, however, is less than the direct saving in cost of working the electric trains as shown in earlier portion of this article, and there are course, many other advantages already mentio which must be placed in the balance as showing gain likely to be effected by a change, to elec traction.

We may therefore proceed to tabulate the p and cons of the case.

ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED.

(1) Quicker and thus frequent service.
(2) Cheaper running.
(3) Increased traffic.
(4) Fixed price of energy.
(5) Avoidance of necessity of purchasing W coal.
(6) No coal-stacking grounds.
(7) Economy in terminal handling and tr working generally.

DISADVANTAGES.

(1) Interest on cost of installation of electr system.
(2) Possible scrapping of existing carriages locomotives.
(3) Possibly increased cost of maintaining permanent-way.

It will be generally admitted that the advanta are likely to outweigh the disadvantages.

We can now turn to the consideration of system of electrification which would be most s able to the project under view. But at the ou it is desirable to point out that it is un stood that the intention of the B. B. and C Railway Administration is only to drive suburban passenger trains by electricity; there b no idea at present of using electric trac for either goods work or for main line use. T are at present two main systems of electri tion, which have been well tested and which c be installed with confidence, viz., the so-called tinuous current, and the single phase alterna current system. The former system is applied o underground railways of London, and consis the use of continuous current at a low pressu 500 to 600 volts, the current being conveyed to moving train by an insulated third rail and in instances being returned to the generating and stations by an insulated fourth rail. This sy for purely suburban traffic is possibly the cheape install and operate though recent experiments o Russian State Railways go to show that the s phase system is equally satisfactory; but th great objection thereto is the impossibility o tending it without prohibitive expenditure. system is not an elastic one, and should exten ever prove desirable it would necessitate the in ment of a dual system. Further, as far as Bo is concerned, the chance of flooding militates ag the installation of such a system.

The latter system, is however, one which many advantages of its own and it is further which during recent years has outlived its chara for expensive working. It is eminently a sy of a most elastic type and one which is suit not only for main line traffic as well as subur but also for goods traffic. For it is inconceiv that a live rail would be allowed to exis the midst of a busy goods yard and such w be the case were the continuous current sy installed in such a yard. The fact must be overlooked that the profitable field of way electrification has been enormously exte during recent years and that now it would, u ordinary circumstances, be impossible for Railway Administration to overlook the poss of future requirements and extensions. So any railway proposes to expend a large am of capital on electrifying a portion of its system is essential that they should look to the fut and lay down a system which is not only elasti itself, but is suitable for all requirements which it may be eventually necessary to with. For anything except purely suburban w with a very frequent train service and m stops, and the only system that can be econo cally installed to deal with long distance or g traffic, is the single phase alternating curr The exponents of the continuous current sys have always mentioned that it was the chea system to instal and work; and certainly for pu suburban traffic it was admitted, say eight y ago, to be so. But since then not only the res of the very stringent trials on the Russ Railways in Hamburg, but the results of the ele ucation of a portion of suburban section of London Brighton and S. C. Railway have pro shat this is not the case. Further, it has b shown that as regards economy of working alternating current system is if anything, better t the continuous current system. The first ye working on the L. B. & S. C. Railway showed increase in passenger traffic of 97 per cent. and second year an increase of 130 per cent. over ste Taking, therefore, an impartial view of the matt it will probably be admitted that the single ph alternating current system is, from a constructio and working point of view, just as satisfactory the continuous current system, while it als possesses that most desirable quality, viz., elastici This will be in most cases the deciding factor the case, and other things being equal it will this system which will essentially be installed the suburban railways of Bombay. There may be slight opposition to it in the direction of possib destruction by cyclones; but any danger on th account may be safely dismissed as negligible.

It is understood that pourparlers are n passing between Sir George Clarke and th Administrations of the B. B. & C. I. a G. I. P. Railways, and also of the Bombay P Trust for the deputation to India of a relia electrical engineering expert to advise generally the system of electrification to be adopted on all t Bombay suburban lines worked by these oth bodies, the expenses of the investigation bei distributed between them. So there seems to every likelihood of important development in t direction within the next few months.—"Indi Industries and Power."

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)
For Judgment.

865-11 Jam R and D Sadda Punna and Co vs Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edg G W and Co

Short Causes.

739-11 Payne and Co J S Parpia vs Mariambai Ard H D and Co
442-12 Bhai K and G Hirachand Sakaram vs Nemchand Sakaram
574-12 Pest R K and Co N F Kanny vs E I Reubin
583-12 Jam R and D Anandrao Raghunath vs Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani Payne and Co
620-12 Manch and N Ranchodlal Girdharlal vs Ahmed Naji El Jamali and another
745-12 Daph F and D D M Mehta vs Nagaji Pranlal Vachha and Co
761-12 Patell and E Mahomed Essa vs Abu Backer Haji Abdulla
814-12 Mat J and M Vali Mahomed Da'oo vs Messrs S A N S Siva Ramakrishn Iyer and Bros
872-12 Little and Co The B'Bay Merchant Bank Ltd vs Devji Oodhavji Chotani Payne and Co
876-12—S B Mehta—Bai Badridas Bahadur and Sons vs Gulam Hoosein Essaji—Bicknell M R and Co.
947-12—Ard H D and Co—Viraji Thakraji and Co vs Fazu bhoy Kasim,
957-12—Bick M R and Co Ganeshdas Gungadas vs The Kathiawad and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation Ltd

Undefended New Long Causes.

821-12—Malvi H M and R Thulchand Matrumal vs Thacker Hari Shanker Debaiwalla.

Long Causes.

17-12 Ard H D and Co Herakhbai vs Bai Jamnabai Sh. D and D Little and Co and Daph F and D Part heard.
188-11 Patell and E Piraji Malaji Broker and another vs Wasudev Pandurang Late Chitnis M and K
819-11 Pestonji R K and Co Messrs Mulji Jetha and Co a firm Motilal Kanji and others Maneckial and T Dikshit D and S
595-11 Unwalla P and P Hakimji Amijee and another vs Tribhowandas M Nathubhai and others S B Mehta
214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroopoomaji and others vs P B Dokai and others Dastur and Co
371-12 Motichand and D Bai Rasibabai widow and others vs Abdul Samad Esmail Wolun and another Men a and D Patell and E
560-12 M B Chothia Bai Shireenbai vs Rustomji Sorabji Gandy Mulla and M
566-12 Manchershaw and N Sheriffbhai Thaver Measuria vs Alli Mahomed Sheriffbhai Thavar
299-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Kanayalal Basdevdas and another vs Shankerdas Shivlal Daphtary F and D
404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanally and others Payne and Co
766-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toogekar and others vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K Sabnis and G
992-11 Payne and Co R Sethna vs Malji Vanmali a firm and another Capt in and V
143-12 Bicknell M R and Co Kookhiaboo and another vs Saraf Ali Adamji Noorbhoy and others Payne and Co
165-12 Payne and Co Rattonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ltd Nadirshaw and D
182-12 Tyabje D and Co Morarji Keshowji and anr vs Keshowji Shamji and ors Mehta and D
684-11 Captain and V Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia vs Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).
Long Causes.

13-12 Jeh and S B N Vatchaghandy vs B C Vatchaghandy Edg G W and Co.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pashoor Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E,
479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey
569-10 Jeh and S Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bub ji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Rach S and Co.
59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Tockersey Payne and Co.
1182-12 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D E Bhaskar Dubash and P
927-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.
702-09 Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandeo alias Janardhan Bapuji Tyabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D
1116-10 Ard H D and Co. Husenally Miya Kamrudin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasum, Payne & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Long Cause.

31-12 Cap and V Messrs Droz Amstutz and Co vs Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Manch and M and Nh R P
141-12 Mehta and D Syed Ahmed Ebrahim vs Sukhlal Devidas Savakram M B Chothia.
244-12 Unwalla P and P Haji Noor Mahomed Cassom a firm vs A Readymoney and Co a Wadia G and Co
428-12 Ardeshir H D and Co Damji Hirji vs Kanji Khatao Jamsetji R and D
184-11 Jeh M and S Tullochchand Hookamchand vs Kashiram Jawatram Mulla and M
848-11 Malvi H M and R Bharmal Shripal a firm British India Steam Navigation Co and Craigie B and C Raghavaya B and N
1016-11 Mulla and M Tillockchand and Mumraj a firm Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Not to be called on
134-12 Payne and Co Pir Abdul Kadir Pir Dadamiya Bawa Mia Pir Ara Mia and anr Mulla and M Not to be called on.
230-12 Ard H D and Co Vazhji Vullabhdas and Co vs Ghellabbai Shivji Madh K and C.
1054-11 Capt and V Mariambai vs Moola Ismailji Vallibhai Payn and Co.
562-10 Payn and Co Rakbba Dullaji and Co vs Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamajiwala Moti and D
557-11 Edg G W and Co J D Dholandas and Co vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J and M.
357-12 Ard H D and Co C A Dalal vs N M Cama N M Cama.
358-12 In Person Alikhan Dalerkhan vs Mirza Khaz bux in Person.
39-12 Cap and V Seth Ellabibux Lal H H Mahomed vs Abdul Halum Abdul Karim Mulla and M.
394-12—Bicknell M and R Bai Cooverbai K Alpaiwalla vs C O Mistry Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).
Long Cause.

101-12 Moti and Chhmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
472-10 Hiralal and Co Esufally Sarajali and Co vs D D Baria Mulla and M Part heard.

Short Causes.

682-12 Bicknell D M Engineer vs Hakimji Adamji.
541-12 Sme B and Co Shivjibhai Hassam vs Gulam Hoosein Callian Manch and N.

Long Causes.

1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdu Rasool Bal'oo Payne Co
351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxaman Power Jamshedji R and D
913-11 Captain and V Kooji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D
332-11 Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others S B Mehta
647-10 Payne and Co Oplidas Mulchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and other Taybji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
122-12 Mulla and M, P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.
875-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.
51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mirza M and M.
190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhioan Cap and V.
228-12 Jeh M and S Limjibhoy Motibhoy and other vs Chimanlal Motiram Cap and V.
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
271-12 Madh K and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co
395-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
325-12 Cap and V J M Lali vs The B B and C I R Co Craw B and Co.
345-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macba and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Entries for the Simla Dog Show on the 21st instant, number 120. The Viceroy has given a prize for the best dog in the show, and Lady Hardinge will distribute the prizes.

Perhaps, says a contemporary, the first Moslem Missionary to the British Isles has recently left India. Khowaja Kamaluddin intends to investigate the conditions in the British Isles for the propagation of Islam.

Mr. Walshe, C. S., has been nominated as official representative of Bihar and Orissa on the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He arrived at Simla last week. Mr. Duncan Macpherson, C. S., is the new Bengal Member of the Council.

On Mr. Kelu Eradi taking his seat for the last time before his formal retirement from the post of Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Cochin Mr. T. A. Anantarama Iyer, Government Advocate, spoke a few words of farewell on behalf of the Bar.

The General Manager of the Indian Taxi-Cab Company, Mr. Ed. Delivy, of Calcutta, is at present on a visit to Colombo, where, it is said, he is again enquiring into the question of establishing a service of taxi-cabs in Colombo, which had to be dropped some time ago.

A correspondent states that the Mahomedan weekly paper "Comrade" of Calcutta moves early next week to Delhi, where it will re-appear after a fortnight. Arrangements are also being made to start a new Urdu daily paper the Hamdard and the first number will probably appear at the end of next month. It will be the first Urdu paper ever printed in moveable type.

Karachi has its tram conductors as well as Bombay. A Hindu correspondent of the "Sind Gazette" complains that the tramcars in Karachi do not always halt at the stopping places on request and that twice he has seen a passenger ring the bell without effect, in consequence of which the passenger has perforce alighted while the car was running and has fallen down, though fortunately without sustaining much hurt.

On representations being made to the Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society in connection with the strike of schoolboys at Matale. Mr. R. A. Minrando, President of the Society, went to the school and called a meeting of the parents of the boys, teachers of the school, and the Buddhist residents of the place. After investigating the matter, it was found that the so-called "strike" was instigated by some of the teachers whose services had been dispensed with. The pupils have now returned to school.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee has received the following letter from Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, in connection with the Swadeshi Mela which was opened on the 14th. "In your letter of the 27th of August you asked for a word of sympathy from His Excellency in connection with the 2nd Swadeshi Mela. His Excellency, as you aware, is most interested in the arts and industries of Bengal and he hopes that some day he may have an opportunity of seeing a collection of the work of Indian artisans. His Excellency wishes the Mela all success."

Sir Arthur Lawley, late Governor of Madras, made an important speech at Toronto on the 28th August, in replying to some remarks by Sir Wilfrid Laurier deprecating the talk of danger of war with Germany. "In the country," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "we never think of war. Shall we go into that mad race of armaments?" Sir Arthur Lawley, who was one of the guests at the luncheon at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke, at once replied with a demonstration of the disastrous consequences to Canada of any British misfortune in war and declared that the most potent factor for peace was the British Navy. Both speeches have attracted much notice in Canada.

The London correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—"We still have several Indian Rulers with us. The Maharajah of Alwar is shooting grouse in the north of England, but the Jam of Nawanagar (otherwise Ranji) is still in London, winding up his cricket season, in which he has been remarkably successful. It is true that he has got stout and somewhat short of wind, and one would hardly call him a Hobbs in respect of fielding, but he is the same inimitable batsman as of old and always draws a large crowd. The Rajah of Pudukotta is, I believe, now doing Paris, but will shortly return to England before proceeding to his State."

Watgunge Street in Kidderpore was the scene of a considerable excitement the other day, when several passers-by are reported to have been brutally assaulted by a man named Hossain Arab, who appears to have suddenly developed symptoms of insanity and run amok. The man, it is said, was armed with an iron crowbar and a lathie. A head constable from the Watgunge thana, who appeared on the scene from a bye-lane in plain clothes, was pounced upon by the Arab, who immediately felled him to the ground. Half-a-dozen stalwart constables, from the Watgunge thana, appeared on the scene with Inspector Hucy and arrested him, and sent him with a strong escort to the lock-up at Lal Bazar. The man is reported to be a sailor.

The factory business to the year. 1911, in the Central Provinces which was affected only by the shortness and not the lateness of the 1910-11 cotton crop and provided early with ample material from the 1911-12 crop, was generally brisk. This expansion of business was to be seen in the rise of the number of factories actually working from 353 to 363—a figure that would have been higher still but for pooling arrangements by which owners combined to keep certain factories shut down. The expansion also appears in an increase of 2,400 in the total number of operatives employed. While the total number of accidents fell to 167, the fatal and serious accidents show a proportionately large rise from 1 and 38 in 1910 to 12 and 50 in 1911. Twenty-two prosecutions under the Factory Act were instituted during the year but it is said that there would have been more prosecutions if they had not involved a good deal of inconvenience.

The Mahomedans of the Jhelum district seem to believe in the cult of Robin Hood, Akbar, the dacoit of the Punjab, was hanged. He was, however, made a hero by his people in the Jhelum district. His body was claimed and the revered Pir of Golra is said to have performed the public. "This is a remarkable instance," adds the "Punjabee" "of glorifying a well-known criminal which the Mahomedan press ought to explain. But we think it is unfair to conclude from this solitary case that people in the Punjab give encouragement to and screen offenders. It is as unfair to accuse a whole people as it is to accuse all police officers as being oppressors. If the criminal desperadoes had been from the beginning apprehended and punished, they would not have become as daring as at present. However, there is no use of crying over spilt milk and we trust that suitable steps will be taken in future to put down crime and improve police methods."

The increase of the suicidal mania, says the "Indian Mirror" is one of the greatest social problems of the day. The Report on Sanitation in Bengal shows that the number of suicides in these provinces during 1911, was 2,897 against 2,857 in the previous year. The number of female suicides was nearly double that of male suicides, viz., 1,899 against 998. The largest number of these misadventures was as usual reported from Cuttack, viz., 401 against 427, while 24 Parganas, Jessore, and Nadia, continue to occupy the next three places with their positions slightly changed, the deaths in them amounting to 261 against 242, 238, 260, and 222 against 237 respectively. The smallest number of suicides was reported from Durbhanga, viz., 7, Darjeeling and Bhagalpur coming next with 13 deaths each. The preponderance of suicide among females will perhaps be found on investigations to be due to some of our social evils, that of early marriage being the most conspicuous among them.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Colchester, one is glad to record, still maintains its fondness for ancient customs and the opening of the local oyster fishery season, which took place in mail week, was carried out with all the ancient ceremonial. This includes the reading of the fishing charter and the consumption of gingerbread and gin by the Mayor and Corporation, the ceremony being undertaken in a smack. Colchester's Mayor for the current year, like the Lord Mayor of London, is a medical man who has passed the age of four score.

Mr. James Doughty, who has just celebrated his 94th birthday at Brighton, is the oldest living clown in England and has lived long enough to witness something in the way of a revival in his particular form of entertainment. But the race of clowns seems to have died out in England at any rate, the majority of those now performing in London are foreigners, and the English practitioners of the art of clowning threaten before long to become extinct, save perhaps in politics.

Special interest attaches to this year's National Eisteddfed, which being held at Wrexham as several modern features are comprised in the programme. These include competitions for ambulance work and for designs for working-class cottages while Welsh industries, in the shape of wooden toys and hand-loom poplins, will be shown in the Arts and Crafts Section. The various competitions music, poetry, literature, the fine arts, ambulance work, &c., number over 6,000 entries, and 174 bards will take part in the Englyn competition.

Mr. Robert Mathew Morrell, who was 92 in mail week, has perhaps done more than any other one man to make the healthy enjoyment of Sundays possible for the British masses. He founded and was over twenty-five years secretary to the National Sunday League, which has been the institution mainly instrumental in the opening of the museums and picture gallaries on Sundays, as well as of Sunday music in the parts, besides encouraging the working classes to take country rambles on their one leisure day, instead of spending it in the public-houses.

The death of Count Calice removes one of the most interesting figures in international politics. Count Calice represented Austria-Hungary in Constantinople from 1880 to 1906, becoming the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Turkey. His influence was exercised during all the Ottoman diplomatic crises during a quarter of a century, notably during the peace negotiations between Turkey and Greece in 1897, and in connection with the joint Austro-Hungarian and Russian programme of Macedonian reforms five years later. He was one of the foremost supporters of Count Goluchowski's Near Eastern policy, and retired on the latter being succeeded by Count Aehrenthal.

The attempt on the life of President Taft reminds one that assassination is one of the perils which statesmen must always face—one of the perquisites of the profession, as the present Emperor of Austria once sardonically put it. Political assassinations have been painfully frequent in our time. It is over one hundred years now since a prominent statesman (Mr. Spencer Perceval) was murdered in England, but little more than thirty years have passed since the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park, while the assassination of the Earl of Mayo, while Viceroy of India, occurred only ten years earlier. In the case of foreign lands the list of murdered statesmen and head of Governments within recent years is a sadly long one. Going back less than half a century, there was the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865, of President Garfield in 1881, of Alexander II. in the same year, of President Carnot in 1894, of M. Stamboloff in 1895, of the Shah of Persia in 1896, of Canoyas del Castillo in 1897, of King Humbert in 1900, of President McKinley in 1901, of the King and Queen of Servia in 1903, of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal in 1906; and this list, which could be extended, takes no account of the murder of the Empress of Austria or of the many unsuccessful attempts which have been made. In earlier centuries assassinations were viewed very differently, of course. The confessor of Philip of Spain preached a sermon in which he maintained that a Prince had the right to assassinate a subject whom for reasons of State he could not bring to public trial and this doctrine of killing no murder was as it is hardly necessary to recall freely accepted in those days by both monarchs and subjects not excluding the most eminent leaders of religion from the Popes downward. Even Calvin was once accused rightly or wrongly of being at least a half consenting party to such a crime.

It is a fitting coincidence that the centenary of Henry Richard should fall into this year for Richard in the twenty years of his service in the House of Commons was one of the most untiring advocates of Welsh Disestablishment. He was elected for the Merthyr boroughs in 1868 and sat till his death in 1888. He had become secretary of the Peace Society in 1848 and the great work of his life culminated in his efforts partially successful, to get a declaration in favour of arbitration inserted into the Treaty of Paris in 1856. The news that the First Commissioner of Works has offered the portico and pediment of the old General Post Office to the Smirke Memorial Committee for re-erection in Shadwell Park reminds one that if a man's work be his best monument Smirke is perhaps better represented in London than any architect since Wren. Practising just a hundred years ago the Post Office was his greatest work but after he became architect to the Board of Trade he was chiefly responsible for the Mint for the East wing of Somerset House and for the central portion of the London Custom House. Smirke designed the library and dining hall of the Inner Temple. He rebuilt Covent Garden Theatre after the fire of 1809, but this work perished by the same agency within fifty years. He was responsible for several clubs, the Carlton among them. In 1817 he won the first prize for a Navy Memorial, but was unsuccessful many years later in the competition for the new Houses of Parliament. His work was not confined to London, it included Lowther Castle and Eastnor Castle, and the restoration of York Minister.

Mr. Arthur H. Norway, who has been recently appointed to fill the post of Secretary to the Post Office, Dublin, has been thirty years or thereabouts in the Post Office. In going to Ireland, he follows more or less in the footsteps of another literary Post Office man, Anthony Troilope, who spent a happy part of his official career in the Emerald Isle, where he had experiences which he afterwards turned to good account. It is quite in accord with the fitness of things that the postal branch of the Civil Service should have included not a few notable men of letters. In journalism there was the founder of the "World" in the past, and Mr. A. B. Walkley to-day. In fiction there was Trollope a generation or two ago, and Mr. W. W. Jocobs long after, though it is some years now since the author of "The Skipper's Wooing" retired from the service. Mr. Norway, who succeeded Mr. Buxton Forman, the editor of Keats and other poets, as an assistant secretary at the G. P. O., has, among other works to his name, the West Country novel of "Parson Peter," a book on "Naples, Past and Present" (indicative of his love for Italy), and a couple of those delightful "Highways and Byways" books on the shires of England. But for some years now he has published nothing.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 15th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 16th September :—

	Attack.	Deaths.
Plague...	3	3
Same date last year..............	6	4
Total mortality from all causes		107
Same date last year		80
Cholera..............................	3	3

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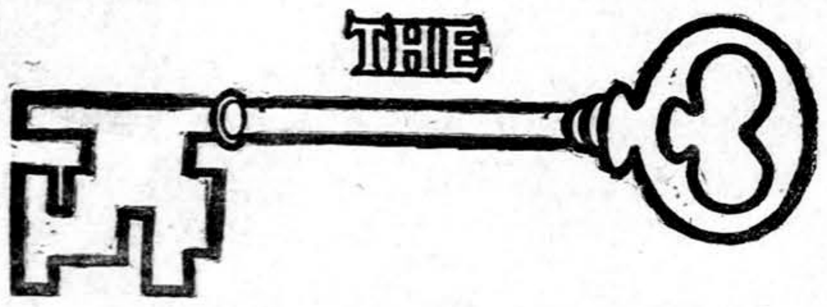

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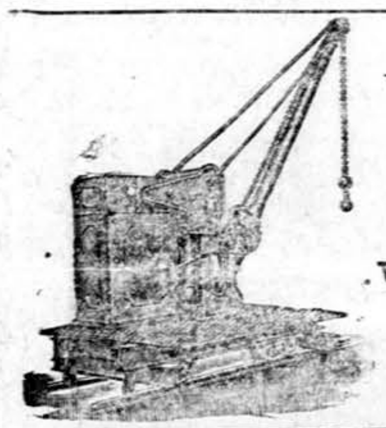

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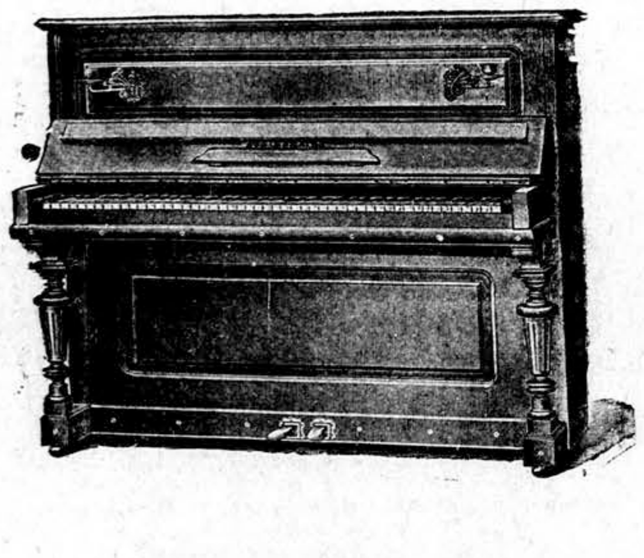

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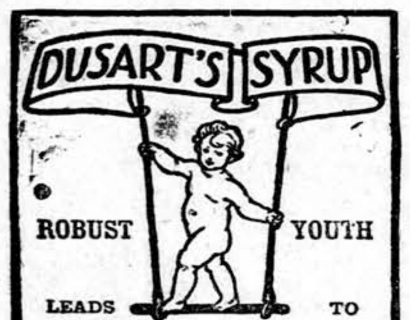

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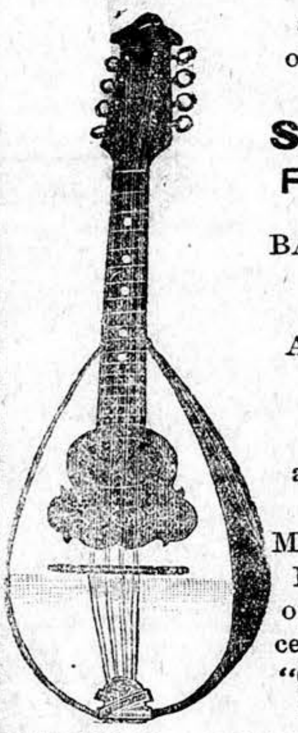

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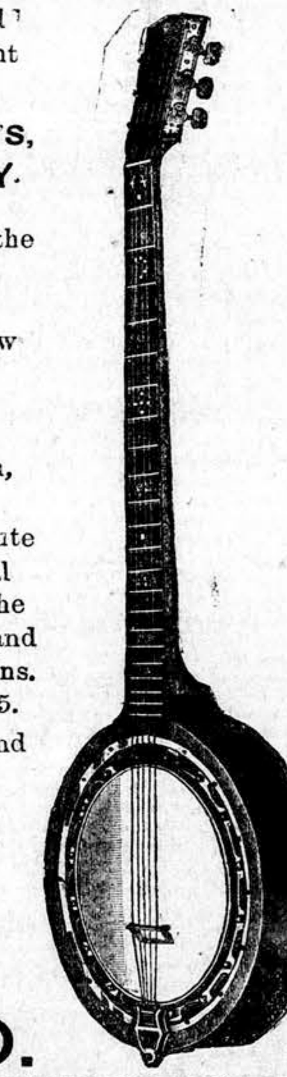

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